The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6960.—VOL. LV. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd instant, at Kanouna, Berri, the wife of W. G. Thompson, Esq., of a son.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, 219, Kent-street, the wife of Mr. Edward Rowland, of a son.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, No. 4, Palmer-street, Mrs. W. J. Armstrong, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th January, at Young, Henry, the youngest surviving son of the late John Caton, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool and Toxteth Park, to Margaret, the youngest daughter of Mr. Peter Duncan.

On the 30th January, by special license, at St. Paul's, Emu Plains, by the Rev. Thomas Unwin, John, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Searle, Camperdown, to Maria, fifth daughter of Mr. George Cottee, of Emu Plains.

On the 31st January, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, 166, Prince-street, Mr. James Bell, of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Georgiana, fifth daughter of Thomas May, Esq., of Park Lodge, Parramatta.

On the 4th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Keating, Mr. Thomas Walker, of Botany-street, Surry Hills, to Miss Selina, eldest daughter of Mr. George Searle, of South Head Road, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, at Richmond, William Thomas, the beloved son of Joseph Sheltow, of Mount Tomah.

On the 19th January, at Talgai Reef, colony of Queensland, Miss Helene Wolf, aged 47 years, native of Boizenburg, Germany.

At her residence, Burton-street, Darlinghurst, at half-past 12, this morning, Ann, the beloved wife of George Watson, and mother of Mrs. T. W. Crawley, George-street, Markets, aged 44 years. May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA AND THE GREY DIRECT.
The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL Steamship
LORD ASHLEY
A. Kennedy, commander,
will leave for HOKITIKA and GREY, taking passengers and cargo for Nelson, Taranaki, Picton, Wellington, Lyttelton, Otago, and Bluff,
on TUESDAY, February 12th.
Now loading.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
AUCKLAND,
H. Harris, R. N. R., commander,
will leave for Auckland with the Suez Mails on or about February 15th.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched as follows:—
For BRISBANE, IPSWICH, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON, without transhipment,
LADY YOUNG, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 8th instant, at 5 p.m.
For BRISBANE.—QUEENSLAND, WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, at 5 p.m.
For ROCKHAMPTON direct.—LADY BOWEN, on or about 15th instant.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.
N.B.—The steamer SIR JOHN BURGOYNE will wait the arrival of the LADY YOUNG at GLADSTONE, to convey passengers and cargo to BOWEN, PORT DENISON.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30; and Rangitira, Saturday, 16th instant, at 4.30 p.m.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, To-night, Friday, at 11; Williams, To-morrow morning, Saturday, at 7; and Collaroy, Monday morning, at 7.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace, Wednesday morning, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy on Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, this afternoon, Friday, at 5; and City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Tinonee, Friday, 15th instant, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Saxonia, Monday afternoon, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Thursday, 28th instant, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, Tuesday 19th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 23rd February inclusive:—
From SYDNEY to NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township, on MONDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
Goods received DAILY for NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, MORPETH, &c., and FORWARDED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY (via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE).
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Office—foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S.S. CITY OF HOBART, John Clinch, commander, will sail on TUESDAY, 19th February, at 4 p.m.
Saloon £7
Return ticket, available 4 months .. £12
Steerage £4
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, Pitt-st.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For the RICHMOND RIVER direct.—The BALLINA, 48 hours after arrival. For GRAFTON, via Newcastle.—The AGNES IRVING, on SUNDAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING, on MONDAY. W. DALTON, Agent, King-st. West.

JANE, for MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORAKI and PELICAN TREE.—The JANET DIXON, now receiving cargo, and sails TO-MORROW EVENING. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The FLYING FISH, THIS EVENING. O'Dowd and Co., Commercial Wf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to WAUHOPE.—The clipper schooner HANNAH, Peter Johnson, master, TO-MORROW EVENING. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, THIS DAY. Victoria Wharf.

KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—IDA, ketch. Lime Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ The WOODLARK will have quick dispatch. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, & CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—The clipper schooner PRINCESS ALEXANDRA loading at Commercial Wharf, will sail on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

ELLESMERE, for GULF OF CARPENTARIA via PORT DENISON and CLEVELAND BAY and CAPE YORK.—☞ Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature by noon THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The A1 ship ANNE LAITY BANFIELD, 744 tons, will receive cargo in a few days, and have immediate dispatch.
Apply on board at Grafton Wharf; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR WELLINGTON and LYTTELTON (in lieu of the Wild Wave).—The splendid Aberdeen clipper JOHN KNOX, 300 tons register, B. Jenkins, commander, having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. This really fine vessel has been purchased expressly for this trade. She is very fast, and has spacious cabin accommodation.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
From PATENT SLIP WHARF, ERSKINE-STREET, at almost nominal rates.
From SYDNEY, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3, and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, 11; 1, 3, and 5.
By the superior steamers that ply from and to the Patent Slip Wharf.
Monthly contracts for passages at the small charge of 15s.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS
From PATENT SLIP WHARF, ERSKINE and SUSSEX STREETS,
to HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c., by the very superior steamers EMU, BLACK SWAN, and CYGNET, at the following uniform fares:—
Cabin, 9d—return, 1s; steerage, 6d—return, 9d., being lower than any other steamers.
From PATENT SLIP WHARF, Sydney, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.40, 8.40, 11.40; 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, and 7.
From GLADESVILLE, at 15 and from HUNTER'S HILL at 30 minutes past these periods.
In consequence of the increasing traffic of these favourite steamers the proprietors are induced to undertake EXTRA TRIPS, to commence on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, as per time table published.

PARRAMATTA and RIVER FREIGHT STEAMER.
TO FRUIT GROWERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.
The steamer COMMISSARY GENERAL, daily, between Parramatta and Sydney, leaving Parramatta at 6 a.m., and Patent Slip Wharf at 2 p.m., calling at all the wharves on the river.
Fruit in ordinary packages, from Parramatta, 2d. per case. Ditto between Pennant Hills and Sydney, 1d. per case.
Freight, 2s. (two shillings) per ton.
Patent Slip Wharf, 7th February.

EXCURSION STEAMERS for Hire on reasonable terms. Apply at the Patent Slip Wharf.

CAUTION.—PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS.
Passengers proceeding to and from Parramatta in other than the old Company's steamers are hereby cautioned against landing on any of the wharves on the property of General Macarthur, near the town of Parramatta, as the lessees will be reluctantly compelled to imprison all such trespassers.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Cumerang, MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
EDEN.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.

THE PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S fast, commodious, and safe Steamers ADELAIDE and YSABEL
LEAVE KING-STREET WHARF DAILY,
For COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, TARBAN, GLADESVILLE, and RYDE at *7, 9, *10, 11.30 a.m.; *1, 2.30, 5, and *6 p.m.
For PENNANT HILLS, at 9, 11.30, 2.30, 5, and *6.
Leave PENNANT HILLS for SYDNEY, at 7.25, 9.30, 1.10, 6.15.
Leave RYDE for SYDNEY, at 7.40, *8.30, 10, *11.30, a.m., 1.20, *2.30, 3.40, *7.15.
Leave GLADESVILLE for SYDNEY, at 8, *8.50, 10.20, *11.50, 1.40, 2.50, 4, 7.35.
Leave HUNTER'S HILL for SYDNEY, at 8.15, *9.10, 10.30, 12.10, 1.50, *3.10, 4.10, *5, 7.50.
Calling at COCKATOO when required.—* Ysabel's trips.
Fares:—Cabin 1s, return 1s 6d; steerage, 9d, return, 1s; children, return, 6d. Refreshments on board.
Extra trip to HUNTER'S HILL and TARBAN, at 4.15, leaving TARBAN at 5.

TO PARRAMATTA AND BACK FOR SIXPENCE.
Children, THREEPENCE.
From KING-STREET WHARF, THIS DAY.
At 9, 11.30, 2.30, and 6.
Leave PARRAMATTA WHARF at 6.40, 9, 12.15, 2.30, 6.15.
Calling at SUBIACO and NEWINGTON.
Passengers change at Ryde, in order that they may be taken right up to the town.
NO EXTRA CHARGES AT PARRAMATTA BY THESE STEAMERS, which are by far the cheapest to travel by.

STEAMER from King-street Wharf for Ryde, THIS EVENING, AFTER THE OPERA.

WATSON'S BAY. Sunday Trips.—A four-horse 'BUS will start from King-street to the South Head Hotel every SUNDAY at the undermentioned hours:—10 a.m., and to the Bay at 2.30 p.m.; returning at 12 and 5.

STEAMER BEAUTIFUL STAR, for HOKITIKA, steams from Circular Quay at 2 p.m. THIS DAY punctually. Few berths disengaged at £5.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon THIS DAY.

FOR HOKITIKA.—The clipper schooner FRED S. WHITE, at Commercial Wharf.
Apply on board, or to C. BOND, Sussex-street.
Freight, £4 per ton.

FOR HOKITIKA direct.—For Passengers only.—The fine clipper schooner SARAH PILE, W. R. Yull, master, will be dispatched about the 10th instant; having the greater part of her passengers engaged, early application is necessary. Passengers at lowest rates. Intending passengers are invited to inspect cabin and steerage accommodation. The last passage was made in 5 days.
For passage, &c., apply on board, Campbell's Wharf; or to R. PILE, Pile's Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for DUNEDIN WHARF direct.—The splendid clipper schooner CLARA, loading at Patent Slip Wharf, having two thirds of her cargo engaged and on board, will be dispatched TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The clipper barque ARMISTICE, J. M'Keon, commander, is now fast loading, and has been chartered to take the place of the Novelty. Will positively be the first vessel away. Shippers are requested to commence their shipments at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The splendid clipper brig MOA, Alexander Robertson, commander, receiving cargo at Grafton Wharf, and will have quick dispatch. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

SCHOONER IDA.—Goods and Passengers for Fiji, Tongataboo, Friendly Islands. Campbell's Wharf.

FOR NAVIGATORS and TAHITI.—The first-class and fast-sailing brig SCOTSMAN, Captain Hamilton, will sail for the above ports in a few days, should sufficient inducement offer. She has excellent accommodation for passengers, and may be seen at the Grafton Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES SHOOBERT, Agent, Exchange.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The favourite regular trader AUSTRALIND, 700 tons burthen, A. Barrack, commander, so well and favourably known as a passenger ship, will be dispatched in a few days. Intending passengers are requested to apply at once to prevent disappointment.
Apply on board at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid American barque ANGLO-SAXON, 1000 tons, George W. Homans, commander, will sail from Newcastle for the above port on or about the 10th February instant.
Has excellent accommodation for cabin passengers.
For rates of passage, &c., apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The fine clipper ship RANTIPOLE, Styles, commander, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE in a few days. Has excellent accommodation for Chinese passengers.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The splendid clipper ship YANG TSZE, 688 tons, R. Kemball, commander, will be dispatched on 25th instant.
For freight and passage apply to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The British clipper ANGLO-SAXON, Captain A. Davidson, will sail for the above port in a few days. She has a full poop, with good accommodation for cabin and second-class passengers.
Apply to THOMAS HALE, 3, Exchange.

MAURITIUS.—The fine brig ZISKA, at the Circular Quay, has room for a few tons freight and some passengers. Apply at once to HENRY FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PARRAMATTA will be towed to sea direct from the wharf on SATURDAY MORNING, at daylight. Passengers will please be on board without fail on Friday night. JOHN WILLIAMS, Commander.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS.—To sail 12th FEBRUARY.—For LONDON, the fine clipper ship EPSOM, 547 tons register, Cuthbert Vaux, R.N.R., commander, classed A1 at Lloyd's, 13 years, and recoppered in September, 1865. Wool received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay. This vessel has full poop; the cabins are very superior.
Apply to Captain VAUX, R.N.R.;
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT;
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—Last ship for May Wool Sales.—The A1 clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, Richard Bowden, commander, has the whole of her dead weight ready, and will sail on the 16th February, having made her outward passage in eighty-three days.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The new A1 clippership CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, 1079 tons register, Robert Murray, commander, will sail on the 15th March.
For freight or passage apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—Will Sail in all FEBRUARY.—The fine clipper ship LORD RAGLAN, R. Pope, commander, A1 at Lloyd's, 13 years; has large portion of cargo engaged.
For passage or freight apply to Captain POPE; or WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail on 25th February, the well known splendid A1 ship ORWELL, 1200 tons, Henry Quinn, commander, now lying at the Circular Quay.
The accommodation for passengers of all classes is first-rate, and she carries an experienced surgeon.
FARES.
First cabin, according to accommodation required
Second cabin, £25
Third cabin, £18 18s. and £20.
J. B. METCALFE and CO.
9, Bridge-street.
Shippers will please send wool to Marsden's Store and dead weight alongside the ship.

FOR LONDON direct.—The first-class clipper ship JOHN MASTERMAN, belonging to Messrs. John Lidgett and Sons, of London, 698 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's for 13 years, W. G. May, commander, is now receiving wool for London, and having a large portion of cargo engaged will meet with quick dispatch. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain MAY, on board; or GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 364, George-street.

FOR LONDON.
THE SOBRAON,
FOR THE JULY SALES.
This magnificent new clipper ship, A1 for 13 years, built expressly for the Australian passenger trade, will be dispatched hence on the 5th April.
The saloon accommodation is superb.
An inspection is specially invited.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin .... As per agreement.
Second cabin .... 30 guineas.
Steerage .... 20 ditto.
Open berths .... 18 ditto.
Wool received at Flood's Blackwall Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain KYLE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON, to sail 15th March, the celebrated clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, A1 11 years, 968 tons register, Robert Johnson, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched punctually.
Her accommodation for first-class passengers is of the most superior description.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For terms of freight or passage, apply to Captain JOHNSON, on board, at Circular Quay, to
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

CHARTERS open for Mauritius, Galle, Bombay, China, &c. JOHN E. MANNING, 13, Custom House-buildings.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—Meeting of the RATEPAYERS of Lower Paddington Ward will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 8th instant, at half-past 8 o'clock, in the Britannia Hotel, when Mr. WHITELAW will dilate on the Past, Present, and Future Prospects of that Municipality.
Chair to be taken at half-past 8 o'clock.
GILCHRIST, Secretary, time being.

MASONIC.—Cambrian Lodge, No. 656.—Monthly Meeting, This (Friday) evening, at 7, to install, &c.

NO. 1 COMPANY, S. B. V. R.—C. O. PARADE, SATURDAY, 3 p.m. Full dress, with white cap covers.

SOUTH SYDNEY and ST. GEORGE'S V. R.—Full muster, Cleveland Paddock, SATURDAY, at 2.45 sharp, with cap covers.
JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

BALMAIN.—ST. MARY'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—Practice, next SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp, to arrange programme for next meeting. Members are particularly requested to attend.
GEORGE S. HARDEN, Hon. Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Matriculation Examination will commence on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at half-past 9.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Examination for M.A. will commence on TUESDAY, the 2nd April. Candidates are requested to communicate to the Registrar the subjects in which they may elect to be examined.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

SINGING CLASS.—The Eleventh Annual Elementary Singing Class will commence a course of Lessons at the School of Arts on MONDAY EVENING next. C. CHIZLETT, Teacher.

THE GRENFELL FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to this fund will at all times be received by the hon. Treasurer, STEWART MURRAY, Esq., Oriental Bank, Sydney.
HAROLD MACLEAN, Hon. Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF MARRICKVILLE.—AN ELECTION by Ballot for two Councillors and two Auditors for the abovenamed municipality, will take place at the Council Chambers, Addison Road, on TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, commencing at 9 a.m. and closing at 4 p.m.
By order of the Returning-officer,
G. C. TOMPSON, C.C.
Council Chambers, Marrickville, 5th February, 1867.

WATERLOO MUNICIPAL ELECTION, 1867.—ELECTORS OF EASTERN WARD.
GENTLEMEN,—In contesting this election, my sole desire is the public good; and, if elected, I pledge myself to forward your interests to the best of my humble abilities. At the same time, I would respectfully suggest that when an elector can possibly spare time he is morally bound to record his vote, as there is no doubt but that the disreputable state of our municipal affairs is mainly owing to the apathy of the ratepayers themselves.
PERCY GIBSON.

ELECTORS of UPPER WARD, Paddington.—Mr. RICHARD WESTAWAY respectfully solicits your vote and interest.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN WHEATLEY BLUMER notifies that he is not a candidate for Upper Ward, Paddington, having resigned in favour of his friend, Mr. Richard Westaway. Mr. J. W. B. thanks his friends for past favours, and retires from public life.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Committee request that all LETTERS having reference to the forthcoming Concert, may be addressed to the Secretary, at the Rooms, 233, Pitt-street.
(Signed) ALEXANDER OGILVIE, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the manner in which the Early Closing Association of Brickfield-hill have treated those employers who have a right to please themselves at what hour they shall close their establishments, we, the undersigned, beg to inform our customers and the public that we do not recognise the Early Closing Association, and that we intend keeping open our establishments as heretofore.
(Signed) GEORGE MURRAY,
654, George-street South.
NATHANIEL G. BULL,
660 and 662, George-street South.

W. EVANS,
Electro-Chemical Bath, and Medico-Electrical Establishment,
39, Market-street.
The most certain remedy for extracting mercury, lead, and other impurities that cause liver complaints, nervousness, debility, paralysis, and those unhealthy conditions deemed incurable, and made worse by medicine.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CAPTAIN MENZIES will oblige by calling at the Bank Auction Rooms.

EDWARD TYLER.—You are earnestly requested to write to your old friend C. T. S., news of great importance from England, requiring your attention before the departure of the next English mail.

MR. JOHN YOUNG will oblige by calling at the Bank Auction Rooms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—SIR,—Having been fined £5 at the Parramatta Police Court, to-day, for assaulting one Shead, the man in charge of the steamer Black Swan, one of the old Parramatta boats, for the information of those who know me, and whose good opinion I desire to retain, I assert that I never raised my hand to Shead—as was sworn to—nor did I induce or incite any one to do so. Shead swore I turned round abruptly and struck him in the mouth with the back of my hand, he having come up behind me; but he could not swear that I did it intentionally. Also that I "afterwards put my hand on his shoulder in an insulting way." That was the utmost of the offence alleged against me.

Shead's evidence as to the striking was entirely uncorroborated, but a man under his orders swore that he saw me put my hand on his shoulder. A boy—Kell—who stated that he had free passages by the old company's steamers, and the son of one of the engineers, said that he saw me put my hand on Shead's shoulder, but in a different part of the vessel to that sworn to by Shead. The boy, however, in cross-examination admitted that he had sworn falsely in a statement he had made as to not having spoken to any one about his evidence. These were the only witnesses for Shead.

For the defence, I proved that I never raised my hand to the man, nor placed my hand on his shoulder, nor did anything to him. The same was sworn to positively by two disinterested witnesses. Others had been subpoenaed, who would have proved the same, but at a quarter to 10 o'clock p.m., the Bench refused to compel the attendance of a witness who I have good reason to believe was kept out of the way, or to adjourn the Court to enable me to compel his attendance, at once proceeded to inflict the highest penalty the law would allow.

I had previously been informed that one of the Parramatta magistrates who, however, was NOT ON THE BENCH on this occasion, had said that he only wished he could get me up there, and he would show what they would do with me. His wish has been gratified by the above result. I may add that it is strange that in the case of a large and important town, such as Parramatta, the Government have not appointed a police magistrate instead of leaving the administration of justice as it is at present in the hands of the Clerk of Petty Sessions, with the assistance of such justices as he may get to attend, and having reference to the above statement of the Clerk of Petty Sessions having held the appointment of police magistrate, I think there would be less reason to regard the above as NOT an idle threat. Two other charges are preferred against me for the same act. Assuming that I have been guilty, which I deny, I should have thought there would have been an end of the matter, but it seems I am to be further annoyed by having this alleged act brought again under different names, and from the result of the previous cases, I shall not be surprised at anything.
D. M. JEANNERET.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC DEDICATION of MITCHELL ROAD, Waterloo Estate.—We, the undersigned, Sir DANIEL COOPER, Bart., and THOMAS BUCKLAND, the trustees under the Will of the late Daniel Cooper, Esq., of London, at the request of the Waterloo Municipal Council, do hereby dedicate to the public a road, to be called "Mitchell Road," projected by the late Sir Thomas L. Mitchell, the commencement of the Great South Road running from the prolongation of Raglan-street, Waterloo, towards St. Peter's, Cook's River.
The surveyor's description of the said road, as dedicated by us, can be seen at the Council Chamber, Waterloo, or at the Waterloo Warehouse, George-street, Sydney.
Dated Sydney, the 6th February, 1867.
DANIEL COOPER.
By his Attorney, Thomas Buckland.
THOMAS BUCKLAND.
Witness—GERARD PHILLIPS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Indenture of Assignment, bearing date the 29th day of January, 1867, made between SIMON SIMPSON, of Newcastle, in the colony of New South Wales, storekeeper, of the first part; JOSEPH KOHN, of Sydney, in the said colony, merchant; GEORGE VINDIN, of Maitland, in the said colony, merchant; and PETER LOGAN, of Maitland, in the said colony, merchant, thereinafter designated "trustees," of the second part; and the several persons and bodies corporate, creditors of the said Simon Simpson, who have by themselves, their agents or attorneys, thereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, of the third part; all the estate, property, and effects, of the said Simon Simpson, whatsoever and wheresoever, were assigned, transferred, and set over unto the said trustees, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Simon Simpson; and further, that the said indenture was duly executed by the said Simon Simpson and the said trustees, and duly attested as by law required; and that the said indenture is now lying at the office of GEORGE WALLACE, solicitor, Hunter-street, Newcastle, for inspection and execution by the creditors of the said Simon Simpson.
Dated this 29th day of January, 1867.
S. SIMPSON.
JOS. KOHN.
GEO. VINDIN.
P. LOGAN.
Witness to the signature of Simon Simpson—C. F. STOKES, J.P.
Witness to the signature of Joseph Kohn—JOHN WILLIAMS, J.P.
Witness to the signatures of George Vindin and Peter Logan—JAMES E. WOLFE, J.P.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the undersigned was terminated by the effluxion of time on the 31st December, 1866. Mr. Brush will settle all accounts due by or owing to the late firm in Victoria, and Mr. Mac Donnell will settle all accounts in New South Wales.
S. BRUSH.
W. MAC DONNELL.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing and carried on under the firm of SOPER and BIRD, has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent.
All claims against the above firm will be liquidated by Mr. SOPER, to whom all DEBTS due to the said firm must be paid.
WILLIAM SOPER,
JAMES BIRD.
Market Wharf, Sydney, February 6th, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned has, THIS DAY, been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated 5th February, 1867,
H. SHARPE.
J. W. MORTON, Jeweller, 96, Market street.
The business of the above will be carried on as usual by Mr. SHARPE, and all accounts will be received by him.

ESTATE OF SHERRIFF AND DOWNING.—By mutual arrangement with the other creditors in the above estate, Mrs. AGNES G. DICKSON, or her representative, is authorised to deal with and dispose of the stock-in-trade and property upon the premises, 256, George-street, Sydney, and to collect and receive all debts due to the estate for purchases made subsequent to the date of sequestration (4th October, 1866).
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee.
Sydney, 6th February, 1867.

NOTICE to the Public, and particularly to the Constituents of the late firm of SHERRIFF and DOWNING.
The undersigned has, THIS DAY, appointed Mr. ROBERT DOWNING to conduct and manage the business at 256, George-street, Sydney, recently carried on by Messrs. Sherriff and Downing, for and on behalf of Mrs. AGNES G. DICKSON.
AGNES G. DICKSON,
by her Attorney,
S. D. GORDON.
Sydney, 6th February 1867.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. W. G. ANDERSON a Partner in my business, as miller and produce merchant, which will in future be conducted under the style or title of Burns and Anderson.
J. F. BURNS.
Railway Mills, West Maitland, 1st February, 1867.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of M. DE BARR, Goulburn.—A second DIVIDEND of 2s in the £, payable at the Offices of Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—CREDITORS of Mr. JAMES FOOTE, Ipswich, are requested to send particulars of their CLAIMS to the office of the undersigned, to enable the trustees to make a first distribution.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, beg to announce that Mr. W. H. PALING, of SYDNEY, and Mr. R. J. PALING, of MELBOURNE, are our SOLE AGENTS for AUSTRALIA, and all our PIANOS are LABELLED—
AUCHER, BROTHERS,
conjointly with
PALING and COMPANY.
L. and J. AUCHER, Frères.
Paris, November 25, 1866.

CHOICE MUSIC, not damaged, 6d per copy. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

No. 67-22. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 5th February, 1867.
IMPROVEMENTS, SYDNEY COMMON.—TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 18th instant, for cutting, filling, and levelling certain portions of Sydney Common, as shewn by plans, sections, and specifications to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer. Contract No. 1 will comprise 14½ acres, and Contract No. 2, 12 acres.
The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF RICHARD REILLY.—The Trustees hereby notify their willingness to accept TENDERS for the stock-in-trade, fixtures, outstanding debts, and goodwill of the business lately carried on by Richard Reilly, who will be on the premises to give information to parties wishing to tender.
Tenders to be sent in not later than the 11th February, addressed to the Trustees, care of RICHARD REILLY, George-street.
HENRY AUSTIN,
FRANCIS MACNAB,
FREDK. HAMBURGER.

TENDERS for the Grand Stand and for Horse-boxes at Randwick, must be delivered at my office not later than 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY next, the 11th instant.
(Signed) G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect.

A CARD.—R. H. CARNEY, Tailor, &c., 349, George-st., next to D. Jones and Co., late foreman to G. Peirce.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books balanced, Accounts adjusted. J. G. H. SWAIN, 24, Wynyard-square.

CHARLES ARTLETT, Upholsterer, Sydney Carpet Beating Grounds, Rushcutter's Bay.

DR. CARROLL has REMOVED to No. 2, Lyons-terrace.

DR. EICHLER REMOVED, from Church-hill to Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Painless Teeth Extraction by ether spray, a local application. Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. Moderate charges. Pitt-street North, opposite Toogood's Hotel.

E. RAMSAY, Collector and Commission Agent, 279, George-street, Sydney.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Wood and Copper-plate Engravers, Lithographers, Steam Machine Printers, Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Electrotypers, &c., 109, Pitt-street, next Union Bank.

HUDSON, BROTHERS, Timber Merchants, Builders, and General Contractors, Botany Road, Redfern.

INSURANCE BROKERS and Commission Agents.—COOK and CO., 173, Pitt-street.

J. F. M'DONALD, General Importer, has REMOVED to 66, King-street, one door from York-street.

J. W. CARNE, Commission Agent, Auctioneer, &c., corner of George and Goulburn streets.—Produce received at the Railway or any of the wharfs, and stored free of charge. Speedy sales, and settlements in cash.

LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MUSIC TAUGHT by a Lady; three lessons per week, 30s per quarter. Willow Cottage, Dowling-street.

NOTICE.—Dr. FOUCART will be three weeks absent from Sydney, during which time his practice will be conducted by the Hon. Drs. Macfarlane and A'Beckett.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS DEPOT.—Messrs. JOHNSON and CO. (late Batchelder and O'Neill), of Melbourne, have opened a Branch Establishment at No. 24, York-street, Sydney.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE RICHARDSON begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed from No. 11, Park-street, to those more commodious premises on Brickfield-hill, lately occupied by Mr. Rofe.
G. R. has always on hand a large assortment of Boot Uppers, Sole, Kip, Calf, and Kangaroo Leathers, all of colonial manufacture, and warranted of first class quality and workmanship.
☞ MARK THE ADDRESS—
539, BRICKFIELD-HILL.

PHRENOLOGY.—Delineation of Character from the head, portrait, handwriting, 1s. C. Edwards, 204, Pitt-st.

SYDNEY and Suburban House AGENCY, 279, George-street, Sydney.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, Botany Bay.—J. MULLIGAN, Proprietor of the above hotel, begs to give notice to the public that a 'bus will leave the corner of King and George streets, every SATURDAY, for his hotel, at 2 o'clock, and return at 5 p.m. Fare, 2s 6d return ticket.

TURTLE SOUP!! TURTLE SOUP!!! Post Office Restaurant.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers 475, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

WINDSOR.—MR. E. PRING, Surgeon.

BAZAAR.—The only Toy and Fancy Bazaar in the Colonies is LEMAIRE'S London and Paris. No puffing. You will always find at the Large Gallery a great variety of fresh goods at 25 per cent. cheaper than in all the cheap shops. 472, George-street. Trade supplied on very liberal terms, for cash.

AGISTMENT.—HORSES.—Secure Paddocks, with plenty grass and water. Terms, 2s. per head per week. Horses sent for to Parramatta railway station. CHARLES S. OAKES. Mayfield, February 7th.

VIEWS of SYDNEY.—A large collection at B. C. BOAKE'S, 330, George-street.

432, GEORGE-STREET.—Cartes-de-Visite, 3 for 5s, 6 for 7s 6d, 8 for 10s. JOHN YATES.

CABINET PORTRAITS—the best style introduced; specimens on view, 2 for 10s. J. T. Gorus, King-st.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Offices, 166, Pitt-street.
MONEY ADVANCED on mortgage of freehold and leasehold property. Advances also made on deposit of deeds. Second mortgages and merchandise bills discounted, and all financial operations conducted.
A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South (opposite the Registrar-General's Office).
This society is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s. in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash, repaid by twenty instalments of 5s each—the balance deducted for interest.
Bills discounted, money lent on deposit of deeds, bills of sale on furniture, &c., without possession, or any other available security.

FOR SALE—
New South Wales Government Debentures
New Zealand Government ditto
Local Companies' ditto
Bank, Steam, and Insurance Shares.
WANTED—
Bank Shares
Waratah Coal Shares
New South Wales Government Treasury Bills
Queensland Government ditto.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

£500 TO LEND, at 8 per cent., on city, and 10 per cent. suburban properties. COOPER and CO., 352, George-street.

PIGEON LOST, Black and White Jacobin. 5s reward, JAMES JACKSON, 70, Parramatta-street.

THE PARTY who lost the MAGPIE, call at 125, Lower George-street.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, from Cook's River, two COWS; one white, branded TC on near rump; the other yellow and white, a poley, branded EF on rump. February 7. WILLIAM SOPER, Cook's River.

£10 REWARD for information that will lead to the conviction of the party that entered my yard and STABBED a valuable HORSE of mine, on the night of the 2nd instant. J. TAIT MANSON.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a silver-mounted Meerschaum PIPE. Any one bringing the same to Mrs. PEARSON, Tobacconist, Erskine-street, will receive the above reward.

LOST, from the Surry Hills Hotel, Crown-street, on the 6th, a small POODLE DOG, six months old. Five shillings reward on its return to the above address.

FOUND, two BOTTLES, supposed to contain quicksilver. The owner may have them by describing them. Apply to JOHN GALBRAITH, 191, Cumberland-street, Sydney.

TOOTH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—
This extract is prepared according to the process devised by Baron Liebig when experimenting on the composition of flesh in 1847, and contains those constituents which are peculiar to animal food.
One ounce contains the soluble matter of two pounds of meat, free from fat.
Broth of the strength of strong beef tea may be immediately made by dissolving a saltspoonful in half a pint of hot water, to which salt and pepper should be added. If used as an article of diet in the place of meat, a considerable addition of bread and vegetables is necessary. The extract is equally available for making highly nutritious soups and gravies, with the addition of proper flavouring ingredients.
To be obtained of the principal Chemists and Grocers in Sydney and throughout the Colonies.
Agents in Melbourne—Messrs. W. FORD and CO., Swanston-street.
F. E. SLOPER, General Agent, Sydney.

TOOTH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—JOHN BELL, Homœopathic Pharmacy, George-street.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of FAMILIES in TOWN and COUNTRY.
TEAS IN CADDIES.
Six pounds good strong breakfast congou, price 12s
Ditto ditto finest kaisou congou, price 15s
Ditto ditto finest pekoe souchong flavoured congou, 18s
Ditto ditto imperial lapsang souchong (the Emperor's Own), 21s
Twelve pounds ditto, at 24s, 30s, 36s, 42s.
NET WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.
The above are packed in caddies which retain the strength and flavour of the tea, and are strongly recommended.
Net cash.
BENNETT, BROTHERS,
Tea Dealers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
482, George-street,
opposite the Markets, Sydney.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, sold everywhere, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packets.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, has saved thousands of children's lives.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, makes the finest puddings and custards.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the most nourishing food for invalids.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN. Purchase no other brand.

SILK-DRESSED Fine FLOUR, 12s; seconds, 10s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Now landing ex Lily, a parcel White's Valley.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE BRAN.—20 tons, now landing.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, ex Sorata and Woodbine.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—
Hart's superfine
Hart's household
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's fine
Giles and Smith's superfine
Stevens's superfine.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE BREADSTUFFS.—Now landing, ex Fanny Fisher, Sorata, Lily and Woodbine
Hart's superfine
Duffield's superfine } from new wheat.
Giles and Smith's superfine
Also,
Adelaide new wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CHILIAN FLOUR.—The undersigned have for SALE a new shipment of the best quality and in first-class condition, in bags of 100 lbs. each.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—Golden Gate and National Mills quarter-sacks of superfine, of unexceptionable quality, just landed, for SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE NEW WHEAT, now landing, and for SALE by BEILBY and SCOTT.

FRENCH FLOUR.—2000 Barrels extra superfine for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's superfine and household, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, Barrack-st.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—Now landing, ex Australind, Golden Gate and National Mills, 50 lb. bags.
, Very latest importation. For SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CHILIAN FLOUR.—Now landing, ex A. L. Banfield, new, fresh, and sweet, in 100 lbs. bags.
, Very latest importation. For SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BONNIOTT'S BRANDY, hogsheads, quarters, cases, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

LUCERNE SEED, prime new, now landing, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

STOCKHOLM PITCH and TAR. Bright Varnish, Oakum, Sheathing Felt, Muntz Metal Rods, Paints, Colours, &c., for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ON SALE, and now landing ex E. K. Bateson, from Adelaide—Hart's Superfine Flour, Duffield's Superfine Flour.
R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

COLONIAL WINE, 4s 6d per gallon, in bulk, 13s per doz., or 1s 3d per bottle. Lady of the Lake, Glebe.

CASTLEMAINE AMBER ALE, on SALE by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

BAVARIAN BEER.—100 cases, best brand, per Sobraon, for SALE by Henry Beit, 5, Wynyard-st.

COD FISH, from the Arctic Ocean, now landing from schooner Page, at Watson's Bay, where they are being cured on flakes. They are superior to the imported ling, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Samples can be seen at W. W. BUCKLAND'S Store, Macquarie-place.
Apply to R. D. MERRILL, American Consulate.

OATS. OATS.—A prime sample of seed and feed, Cape Barley. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

CARRIAGE, HORSES, HARNESS, SADDLES, &c.—The undersigned will sell any of the above, now in daily use. The horses are a fine young upstanding pair of bays, quiet, &c.; can be seen and particulars had from the Coachman, at Darling Point, during forenoon.
F. GARLAND MYLREA, 326, George-street.

PONGEE CHINA SILK, for Coats, Dresses, &c.—The undersigned have an opened case of the above for SALE, at their offices, 326, George-street.
MYLREA and CATTELL.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—All kinds of Timber, at reduced prices, for cash. F. MILLER.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, and Drain Pipe Manufacturers,
483, George-street, near Bathurst-street
Saw and Moulding Mills, Erskine-street
7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge
Pottery, Riley-street, Surry Hills.
N.B.—Doors, Sashes, Casements, Mantelpieces, &c., on hand and made to order.

500,000 FEET Hardwood, Oregon, Kauri, and Colonial Pine, at reduced prices.
GOODLET and SMITH.

2000 DOORS, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, &c., on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, Ridging, Guttering, Nails, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, and Erskine-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

AMERICAN PLASTER, on SALE at the Stores of R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

MARBLE TILES, black and white, 12 x 12. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

3500 CASKS Portland CEMENT, Knight, Bevan, and Sturgis, and Robins and Co. R. WYNNE.

KAURI SPARS and DECK PLANK, 25,000 feet, 25 to 50 feet long. W. FAIRFAX.

T. AND G. FLOORING and LINING BOARDS, cheapest in Sydney. W. FAIRFAX, Dowling-street.

PLASTER OF PARIS.—Now on SALE, at W. PATTEN'S, 342, Pitt-street.

TO FRUITERERS, &c.—200 BOXES for SALE, 18 x 15 and 8½ deep, 4s per dozen, at 342, Pitt-street.

GIVING AWAY.—Bargains in bottles (all kinds), and ironware (assorted miscellaneous). Bone, Goulburn-st.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE his Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

CHATER v. SHAVVEY.

The trial of this case, which had already lasted two days, was resumed and concluded.

It was an action by an architect against the proprietor of a public-house and two private houses, at the corner of Elizabeth and Bathurst streets, for breach of contract, also, for work and labour, &c. The first count of plaintiff's declaration alleged the making of an agreement, under which plaintiff was to prepare plans and specifications, to procure a contract or contracts for the completion of the work; and to superintend such work during its progress. For the preparation of plans and specifications, and procuring tenders, plaintiff was to have 2½ per cent. on the contract price, and 2½ per cent. more for superintendence. The breach complained of in this count was, that defendant had obtained the plan, &c., and not allowed the plaintiff to carry out the work. The second count set out an agreement of the same character, and a part-performance of the same, the breach alleged being the wrongful dismissal of the plaintiff by the defendant before the work was completed. There were also counts for work and labour and for money found to be due on an account stated. The defendant denied the making of the agreement. He also pleaded that plaintiff had not superintended the work. A further and more important plea was one of justification. It was averred in this plea that plaintiff had been dismissed for unskilful superintendence. The plaintiff, it was alleged, had permitted unskilful excavation, he had also, by causing or permitting the building to be erected too far back from the street caused such building and the back premises attached thereto, to be smaller than they ought to have been. It was further averred that the plaintiff had, by reason of his unskilful superintendence, put the defendant to great expense; that he had caused the place to be drained unskilfully, and that his superintendence was, upon the whole, valueless. As to a sum of £25 14s. 6d., defendant pleaded payment before the commencement of the action, and a farther sum of £66 was paid into Court as sufficient to cover the residue of the plaintiff's claim. Issue was joined upon all the pleas, and the sufficiency of the sum paid into Court was denied. The contract which had been entered into for the completion of this building was for a sum of £3695, and the plaintiff claimed five per cent. upon this amount, viz., 2½ per cent. for the preparation of the plans and specifications—which work had actually been done—and 2½ per cent. for the superintendence of the building—which work he had contracted to do, and would have fully carried out if he had not been wrongfully dismissed. The amount paid into Court, coupled with that which plaintiff had already received, came to 2½ per cent. only upon the gross sum.

Mr. Darley and Mr. Butler appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Windeyer for the defendant.

When defendant purchased the land upon which these buildings had been erected there were some old houses upon it. Plaintiff drew his plans as for a rectangular building, but it turned out, on the old houses being pulled down, that one frontage was not exactly at right angles with the other. By building on plaintiff's plans therefore some ground would be lost. But the difference was very trifling. The works had not been long in progress when the defendant dismissed the plaintiff. This was done at the suggestion of a gentleman on whose recommendation plaintiff had been first employed, and who thought that plaintiff was not doing the defendant justice. The plans which plaintiff had drawn remained in the defendant's hands, and it was upon these plans that the work had been since carried out, without the superintendence of an architect; such slight alterations as were found necessary being made as the work progressed. The contract, too, had contained a provision for such variations as might be needful, or as might be determined upon after the building had been commenced. It was contended, therefore, that the plans, &c., were clearly sufficient for all purposes. There was some evidence in support of all the allegations in the special plea of justification, but it was opposed by other evidence, and there was the usual conflict of professional opinions upon all these points. The plaintiff's case was that even if there had been any defects in the work as it went on, they were only such as would be likely to occur in any building of this magnitude, and as the plaintiff could, and would, have easily remedied, if the superintendence had been left in his hands. The defendant's case was that there had been such negligence as showed that the plaintiff could not be safely left to superintend the work to its completion. There was also a conflict of testimony as to what was really the contract between the plaintiff and the defendant. According to the former there were, as already stated, separate commissions agreed upon—2½ per cent. for the plans, &c., and 2½ per cent. further for the superintendence if the work went on. According to the defendant there was to be but one commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole. It was contended on the one hand that, in any case, as the plaintiff had made out the plans, &c., and had been ready, willing, and competent to superintend the work until its completion, he was entitled to the whole five per cent. On the other hand, it was urged that if the contract was for one amount (five per cent.) upon the whole work, and if the plaintiff had been properly dismissed (as it was contended he had been) at any time before its completion, he would lose his whole claim. Consequently that he had been more than remunerated by the amount which he had already received, and that which had been paid into Court. The buildings were not wholly completed even yet. The contractors had been unable to carry out their work, and the defendant had taken it into his own hands.

His Honor directed the jury to find specially, as a first question whether the contract was as declared upon, or whether it was, as defendant alleged, for a single commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole. The questions arising out of the special plea he left to them as questions of fact, pointing out that absolute dismissal would only be warranted for a really serious cause—such as would shew that the plaintiff was not to be trusted with the completion of the building. There were no questions in reference to the common counts, all the evidence having had reference to a contract.

The jury, after about a quarter of an hour's consideration, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £92 14s. 6d., in addition to the amount paid into Court (being the full amount of 5 per cent. upon the value of the whole work). They were of opinion that the contract was as alleged in the declaration, and that the plaintiff had not displayed any unskilfulness or negligence.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE and a jury of four.

ZUCCANI v. ARMIT.

This was an action for goods bargained and sold, goods sold and delivered, work, labour, and materials, &c. The amount claimed was £24 6s. 6d. Defendant pleaded payment. He also paid £10 10s. into Court as sufficient to satisfy plaintiff's legitimate claim, and pleaded "never indebted" as to the residue.

Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Darley for the defendant.

The case did not conclude.

METROPOLITAN COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE District Judge SIMPSON, Mr. Butler, prosecuting.

Edward Davis stood charged for that he on the 21st of November, 1866, at Sydney, did feloniously steal thirty pieces of leather, the property of one Samuel Kerr, value £2 8s. It appeared from the evidence in this case, that the prisoner got the leather from Kerr, the prosecutor, to make boots; instead of making the boots, or returning the leather to Kerr, he (the prisoner) sold the leather, and appropriated the money to his (the prisoner's) own use. After hearing evidence for the Crown, the prisoner put in a written statement, which was read to the Court and jury, after which the Judge summed up, and the jury, without retiring, found the prisoner guilty. Sentence—Twelve months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol.

Andrew M'Quillan, on bail, stood charged for that he, on the 17th of January last, at Sydney, did feloniously steal one watch and one chain from the person of one Patrick Cullen, the property of Alexander Coyle. After hearing evidence, the Crown Prosecutor consented to have the prisoner discharged, as it appeared to be a drunken row. Consequently the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged.

Peter Fernie stood charged for that he on the 4th of December, 1866, at Sydney, did obtain goods from one Mrs. Jackson, Woolloomooloo, to the value of £2 0s. 9d., by means of false pretences. It appeared from a portion of the evidence that the prisoner represented himself to the prosecutrix as a person superintending the repairs of a ship at Balmain for Captain Towns, by means of which representation he (the prisoner) obtained the said goods. Captain Towns's evidence went to show that the prisoner was not employed by him (Captain Towns) as represented by him (the prisoner). Witnesses as to character were called by the prisoner, after which, he addressed the jury. The Judge summed up and the jury, without retiring, found the prisoner guilty. Sentence—Twelve months' hard labour in Darlinghurst gaol.

Jane Taylor, on bail, stood charged for that she on the 3rd of January last, at Sydney, did feloniously steal in the dwelling-house of one Henry W. Dudley, one £5 note, wearing apparel, and other articles, the property of the said Henry W. Dudley, value £5; a second count charged the prisoner with receiving the said property, knowing them to be stolen. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Gannon, attorney. After hearing evidence Mr. Gannon addressed the jury, the Judge summed up, the jury retired, and after deliberation for some time, found the prisoner guilty of larceny, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence—Twelve months' hard labour in Darlinghurst gaol.

Patrick Madden stood charged for that he, on the 24th of December, 1866, at Sydney, did unlawfully and maliciously inflict grievous bodily harm to one John Meehan. The prisoner was defended by Mr. R. B. Smith, attorney. After hearing evidence, Mr. Smith addressed the jury, the Judge summed up, the jury retired, and, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Sentence—One month's imprisonment Sydney gaol.

Robert Biddell stood charged for that he, on the 30th of December, 1866, at Sydney, did feloniously steal from the person of one Edward Goldsack one watch, one watch chain, and other articles, the property of the said Edward Goldsack. The prisoner was defended by Mr. R. B. Smith, attorney. After hearing evidence the jury acquitted the prisoner, without allowing Mr. Smith to make his address. The prisoner was discharged.

In consequence of it having come to his Honor's knowledge that Ellen O'Brien, who was sentenced this session to three years' hard labour Sydney gaol, had been only recently discharged from Tarban Creek Lunatic asylum, he altered her sentence to eighteen months' hard labour Sydney gaol.

The Court adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock p.m. until 10 o'clock a.m., on Friday.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

The rules nisi for compulsory sequestration in Gordon v. Brown and Elworthy v. Blake were made absolute on motions by Mr. Davis. Schedules to be filed on or before the 28th February.

The rule nisi in Leicester v. Hicks was discharged, and in Levy v. Mant the rule was enlarged, on the motion of Mr. Stephen, so as to afford time for the service of summons.

Directions of creditors were ratified in the estates of Henry Ward, Oliver Elliott, Frederick W. Newbery, and John Wright. The order of Court in re Smithers was suspended until the 1st August.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Henry Joseph, a first meeting. No creditor attended.

In the estate of William D. Stewart, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Henry Mortimer, a first meeting. No appearance.

In the estate of James Rock, a first meeting. No creditor attended.

In the estate of John Kingsmill, an adjourned special meeting, further adjourned until the 14th current.

SURRENDERS.

Charles Ross, of Mills Murra, near Bathurst, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £163 11s. Assets, £96 19s. Mr. Humphrey, official assignee.

Joseph Poole, of The Rocks, on the Orange Road, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £520 14s., of which £165 is secured. Assets, £780 6s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, February 8. At 11. John Hosking, third. Eliza J. Hunt, Thomas Roney, Charles Ashton, Alexander D. M'Intosh, Richard J. Kimber, William Brown, single. William Douglas, adjourned special. William Audsley, adjourned second. John Mellon, special, to receive offer of composition.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, February 12. At 11. Charles Zeitler, Robert Quodling, John T. V. Walker, Donald Munro Ferguson, John Tucker, Henry Woodward, Moss Coleman Cohen, Henry Griffiths.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Birrell, Levey, Hunt, and Dangar.

Of fifteen prisoners brought before the Court, four were discharged, and three were remanded.

One person was fined 20s., on conviction of having been found drunk, another was fined 10s., and two were fined 20s. each, for disorderly behaviour while drunk in public places.

Alice Pepper was summarily convicted of having stolen a purse and money, the property of Ann Riley, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

William Saunders, charged with having stolen some pears, of the value of 6d., from the garden of Mr. Brodziak, at Pyrmont, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Catherine Jones and Maria Smith were sentenced to be imprisoned three months as idle and disorderly persons, having neither fixed abode nor lawful means of support.

On the summons paper were fifty cases, of which two were dismissed, three were postponed, fourteen were not prosecuted, and in one, the magistrates differing in judgment, no order was made. One persons was fined 20s., on the prosecution of senior-sergeant Rawlinson, for having, in a public place in the district of Sydney, made use of insulting words calculated to cause a breach of the peace, namely, that the police would swear anything. On the prosecution of the inspector of nuisances, Denis M'Grath was fined 40s. for neglecting to keep clean certain premises belonging to him; Frederick Lassetter was fined 10s. each in respect of two water-closets, on premises belonging to him, the soil from which soaked out, causing a nuisance in the neighbourhood; and nine shopkeepers were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 10s. for placing goods on the footways in front of their respective shops. On the prosecution of the inspector of carriages plying for hire, one man was fined 10s. for plying with an unlicensed carriage, and fourteen persons were fined 5s. each for various breaches of the by-laws—loitering, furious driving, plying without a license to drive, and for neglecting to carry a light at night. In Makin v. Jones, for assault, the defendant was fined 5s.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. E. Campbell, G. Hill, Oatley, and Pemell have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. W. Day, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. S. H. Pearce, and Mr. J. Oatley.

Edward Tansley, 12, was fined £1 for damaging trees in the Government Domain.

Esther Shingle and Mary Ann Ferguson, for disorderly conduct in Macquarie street, were sent to gaol for three days.

James Fraser, 32, was brought up by constable Major on suspicion that he had stolen two straps in his possession, of which he was unable satisfactorily to account. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fourteen days.

Elizabeth M'Gill, 17, found last night in the streets surrounded by a lot of men, one of whom had his arm round her neck, stated that she had recently come from Parramatta and Yass, was locked up for protection. She was sent with a recommendation for admission into the Refuge.

Jane Anderson, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in George-street, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Elizabeth Jane Wall, 23, was sent to gaol for one month as an idle and disorderly character.

Mary Ann Ferguson, for using obscene language in Phillip-street, was fined 10s., or to be further imprisoned three days.

Richard Carr, for a common assault upon Charles M'Alister, in view of a constable, was fined 20s., with the alternative of three days' imprisonment.

Charles Glover, residing at the Prince of Wales Hotel, George-street, for a common assault upon Frederick Touchart, a waiter, was fined in a similar amount.

Margaret Avery, for using abusive language to Susan Tinley, was fined 5s., with costs; and Patrick Mullarky, for a similar offence on Reuben Hudson, was fined 20s., with costs.

Margaret Hudson, for assaulting Mary Mullarky, by striking her on her forehead with her fist and pulling her hair, was fined 20s. with costs.

John Purcell, for suffering a goat to stray in Nelson-street, Woollahra, was fined 10s., with costs; he was also fined 1s., with costs, for a second offence of the same kind. Patrick Hennessey, Honora Hurley, Michael Farrell, George Meredith, Richard Nervin, John Clulow, and Bernard Gorman were convicted of allowing goats to stray in the same locality, were fined 1s. each, with 6s. 6d. costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge.—At 11 o'clock: Motions and petitions.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30: Smith v. Hogan, receiver's first account; Scahill v. Wren, to settle minutes. At 11 a.m.: re Mackenzie Bowman, adjourned state of facts.

THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

DURING the last session of Parliament a portion of the following correspondence on the subject of Hospital Nurses for the Sydney Infirmary was laid on the table of the Assembly by the Colonial Secretary. As the subject is one of great importance, and likely to lead to practical results, the publication of the entire correspondence between Captain Mayne and Miss Florence Nightingale, together with the memorandum of Mrs. Wardroper, and the letters of the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Alfred Roberts, who has taken a warm interest in the success of the institution for many years, will, we are certain, prove interesting to our readers.

The Colonial Agent General to Miss Florence Nightingale.
New South Wales Agency, 118, Cannon-st., London, E.C.
15th September, 1866.

Captain Mayne presents his compliments to Miss Nightingale, and, having reference to a communication which, he is officially informed, has been adressed to her by the Government of New South Wales does himself the honour to request that she will favour him with an interview on the subject of the communication in question, at such time and place as may be most convenient to herself.—Saturday.

Miss Florence Nightingale to the Colonial Agent General.
Embley, Romsey, 19th September, 1866.

Miss Nightingale presents her compliments to Captain Mayne, and is sorry to be obliged to inform him, in reply to his request for an "interview" (of September 15th), that it is unfortunately quite impossible for her, she being an incurable invalid, entirely a prisoner to a couch (to which her present journey and absence from London is not an exception).

She is unable to see any one except those who have long-established claims of urgent business upon her.

Should Captain Mayne wish to communicate with her by writing, she will be glad to do so. It is the way she transacts nearly all her business.

At the same time, she is not aware to what "communication addressed to her by the Government of New South Wales" Captain Mayne refers.

The Colonial Agent General to Miss Florence Nightingale.
New South Wales Agency, 118, Cannon-st., London, E.C.
20th September, 1866.

Captain Mayne presents his compliments to Miss Nightingale, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of her letter of yesterday.

Captain Mayne has to express his very great regret at the cause which debars him from personal communication with Miss Nightingale respecting the object sought by the Government of New South Wales.

Captain Mayne has no doubt that the communication to which he referred not having reached Miss Nightingale by the Marseilles mail, will reach her by that via Southampton. In the meantime, however, he begs to forward, for her information, copies of the enclosures sent to him in the letter of instructions he has received from the principal secretary of the colony.

Under those instructions, it will be Captain Mayne's duty, and he begs to assure Miss Nightingale that it will afford him pleasure, by correspondence and in all other ways to give effect to any suggestions or directions with which she may favour him in furtherance of the object sought by the Government of New South Wales.—Thursday.

Miss Florence Nightingale to the Colonial Agent General.
23rd September, 1866.
35, South-street, Park-lane, London, W.

Sir,—I am extremely obliged to you for so promptly informing me of what the Government of New South Wales desire of me.

Would you kindly assure the Colonial Secretary that I am extremely interested in what he proposes to do, and that he may depend upon my trying to assist him to the utmost of my power. The plan which they propose is most desirable and praiseworthy, viz.—to establish in the Sydney Infirmary a Training School for Hospital Nurses for the colony. The object is most important, and the Colonial Government will do immense good by so wise a measure. Whatever my humble efforts can do to second the plan shall be done, as I need scarcely assure the Secretary of the colony. I shall, of course, do myself the honour of answering his letter, as soon as I see what can be done.

[I have not yet received any communication on the subject but yours.]

Now what can be done is the first question. We have (I am afraid I can safely assert) no such training "Sisters" ready. If we had, they would already have been engaged and employed. Our supply is so very much below the demand, even in England, that the matrons and nurses whom we train are generally engaged some time before their period of training is completed.

It would be easy to recommend persons partially unknown and untrained. But this we have never done.

We prefer it, when Governments or institutions send us persons chosen by themselves to train for them. But this, it appears, is not the plan of the Government of New South Wales, nor perhaps is it desirable from so far.

Having shortly explained my difficulties, I would now propose that you should kindly call yourself on Mrs. Wardroper, St. Thomas's Hospital, Newington S.

I have already written to her explaining the desire of the New South Wales Secretary, and leading her to expect your call. She is the valued Superintendent of our Training School, and Matron of the Hospital of St. Thomas.

It is desirable that all the four "Sisters" should come from the same training. When you have had your conversation with Mrs. Wardroper, and when we have farther communicated, I shall be able to see my way better. I earnestly desire this should succeed, but I have other resources if this should fail.

I am afraid I must prepare you that the matter will not march so fast as we should desire it, or as the Colonial Government expects it. For I am nearly positive, as I have said, that no four such persons as we ought to recommend are ready, disengaged, but I will now only add that I will hasten the matter by every means in my power, if by a personal interview with you, when I return to London, as I conclude that you are a resident here, I shall be glad, as this is a matter very near my heart, and I can say, with great truth, that I am as eager for its success as those who have proposed it. I believe, however, that I can do everything by correspondence and by putting yourself in personal communication with Mrs. Wardroper, or with others.

Pray believe me, your faithful servant,
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Any communication to the above address is forwarded to me immediately if not there.—F. N.

W. C. Mayne, Agent for the Colony, to the Secretary of the Government.
New South Wales Agency,
118, Cannon-st., London E.C., 1st October, 1866.

Sir,—Referring to the last paragraph of my letter (No.) of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to report for the information of the Honorable the Principal Secretary, that on the following day I called on Mrs. Wardroper at St. Thomas's Hospital, and had a lengthened and interesting conversation with her on the subject of Mr. Secretary Parkes's letter and enclosure to Miss Nightingale.

2. Mrs. Wardroper was prepared by that lady for my visit, and I found her actuated by the same earnest desire as Miss Nightingale to give effect to the wishes of the Government of New South Wales, entering zealously and warmly into a plan holding out promise of so much good.

3. The copy of Miss Nightingale's second letter to me will have made you aware that four such ladies as are sought by the Government were not likely to be immediately available.—This Mrs. Wardroper placed beyond any doubt, impressing upon me that she could not hold hope of having in less than twelve months four trained and qualified candidates whom they could recommend; the services of all those now in training being engaged, and earnestly pointing out that to send any but persons whom they could recommend as fully qualified would be to hazard the success of a practical and well-planned scheme, and almost to ensure disappointment.

4. In reply to this, I assured Mrs. Wardroper that, while the Colonial Government was doubtless anxious for the introduction of the system as early as practicable, I felt certain that their earnest wish was to be guided by Miss Nightingale in the matter, and that their paramount desire must be to secure efficiency, success, and satisfaction,—considerations which they would never think of postponing to the minor one of a few months earlier introduction of a system at the risk of failure and disappointment.

5. Among matters of detail, which Miss Nightingale will communicate with the Principal Secretary upon, were two which Mrs. Wardroper urged with a clear reason and practical good sense entirely convincing to me, the sending out of a matron in charge of and after arrival to continue the superior and director of the four training nurses and the selection of all from the same training school here.

6. Mrs. Wardroper having shown me one of the apartments provided for the nurses, I have with a view to the proper accommodation being in due time prepared in the Infirmary, should it not already exist, to state for the information of the Honorable the Principal Secretary that each nurse has a moderate sized light airy room, plainly, but very neatly, fully and comfortably furnished as a bedroom.

7. In conclusion, I would express my conviction that in having secured Miss Nightingale's aid and earnest desire to give effect to the plan indicated, and in having gained so experienced and zealous a coadjutor as Mrs. Wardroper, the Government of New South Wales possess for the initiation, duration and extension of a system calculated to work great good, advantages, the value of which it would be difficult to overrate.

Miss F. E. Nightingale to Colonial Secretary.
35, South-street, Park-lane, London W.,
October 24, 1866.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of July 21, relating to the selecting and engaging of four trained and training nurses for the Sydney Infirmary.

Let me, in the first place, assure you that all that I can do shall be done to forward your kind and wise intentions, and that so far from your application to me requiring any "apology," it has, on the contrary, a claim upon me. For Australia has always been a powerful patroness of mine, and I hardly know how to thank you as I could for asserting that claim.

You are perhaps not aware that after the Crimean war a fund was raised called the "Nightingale Fund." Australia interested herself very much in this affair. I applied this fund exclusively to the training of matrons and nurses for the sick poor, and especially for hospitals. But the demand is always larger than the supply, even for England alone. We are generally engaged years deep in training. We have always more posts to fill than, alas! persons to fill them. And we have never a supply of this valuable article ready on hand. Persons fit to be engaged always are engaged; and it is only within the last ten years that means have been taken to ensure a supply at all of trained persons fit to take charge in hospitals. You see it is I who have to begin with an "apology." I would fain repay part of my heavy debt to Australia according to my powers.

But I shall have to crave your indulgence and time if we are to supply you with such persons as, after training them, we could recommend.

Your plan is (if I may say so without impertinence) wise, benevolent, and well-digested, viz. to begin in the Sydney Infirmary a training school for nurses [people so often fancy hospital nurses can be trained outside a hospital] and gradually to extend it so as to become a training school for nurses for other institutions in the colony. Of course upon the receipt of your letter (of July 21st), I immediately put myself and also Captain Mayne in communication with Mrs. Wardroper, the valued matron (superintendent) of our training school for hospital nurses at St. Thomas's Hospital, in order to see how far we could meet your wishes and how soon, and also carefully to consider Dr. Alfred Roberts's excellent business-like memorandum. I shall venture to ask you to give your consideration to the details which Captain Mayne and Mrs. Wardroper will give concerning what I have submitted to you in general in this letter. We think that it will be necessary to have a matron for the Sydney Infirmary, trained in the same school that the "four Sisters" asked for are trained in.

And we think the staff of assistants proposed rather small.

We venture to lay these things before you, because we always try to obtain for the success of those hospital nursing staffs which we send out, the conditions, which, in our judgment, will alone ensure success. But I leave Captain Mayne and Mrs. Wardroper to enter into further detail. We shall then trust to receive from you further instructions, and I will only now add without vain words that I am deeply touched and pleased at your claiming my poor services.

And that I am, Sir, with great truth,
Ever your faithful servant,
(Signed) FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

N.B. not P.S.—I do myself the honor of sending you by this mail the last edition of my "Notes on Hospitals" not expecting that you will have time to look into it yourself, but hoping that those who have more immediate business with hospitals will glance over what I have said as to the construction necessary to ensure good nursing and administration. I am sure that it will be a great advantage for our nursing staffs, should we be fortunate enough to supply you with one to work under Dr. Alfred Roberts.

I would also say that I am an invalid, entirely a prisoner to a couch, but, I thank God, still able to work, and that no delay shall proceed from this circumstance.

I did not receive yours of July 24th till October 4th; but I had already received notice of its advent from Captain Mayne, on September 21st.

Some little delay, but not much, has occurred in our reply from this circumstance.—F. N.

W. C. Mayne, Agent for the Colony, to the Honorable the Principal Secretary.
New South Wales Agency,
118, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,
October 26th, 1866.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 15th instant, of your letter dated 23rd August, covering a draft of £800 at sixty days on the Oriental Bank Corporation, in order to enable me to pay the passage to Sydney of the four ladies who are to be engaged here as nurses for the colonies.

Referring you to my letter (No. 26) dated 1st October, sent via Panama, on the subject of the engagement of these ladies. I have now to enclose for your information, Mrs. Wardroper's memorandum on the subject, together with Miss Nightingale's notes on that paper, and to request that I may be favoured as early as possible with your instructions on the several matters touched on in those memoranda, having regard particularly to the engagement of a matron or superintendent, such as is indicated by Mrs. Wardroper of an additional nurse or sister, if on receiving information as to the construction of the Infirmary, Miss Nightingale and that lady consider five sisters besides the matron necessary, and to waiting the requisite time to secure the services of such ladies as can be fully recommended.

3. I had yesterday an interview with Mrs. Wardroper in the course of which without mentioning the amount of remuneration conjecturally stated in your letter of the 24th July last ("£60 to £80 with the necessary apartments and board"). I asked her to consider and communicate to me for your information the salaries that will have to be given to secure and retain efficient services. Mrs. Wardroper has promised me to give this matter careful consideration, and to communicate with me on the subject in time for me to send the result by next month's overland mail. Mrs. Wardroper told me that the superintending matrons in the London hospitals are well paid, having salaries of £150 a year and upwards, with generally retiring allowances after certain periods of service, and that competent nursing sisters would naturally expect to receive in a country like Australia such a rate of remuneration as would prevent their regarding with discontent their position, with its needful requirements, trying duties, and responsibilities, when compared with that of the generality of female domestics in the colony who bring to their occupation (involving neither risk to health, hardship, or anxiety) little, if any, education or training. I mention this merely to prepare you, should Miss Nightingale's and Mrs. Wardroper's decision on the point (by which of course I shall be ruled) involve a rate of remuneration in excess of that named in your letter, which I regard as leaving me a discretionary power in the matter.

4. I enclose a letter which Miss Nightingale has requested me to forward to you, and I dispatch as a book parcel by this mail the copy of her "Notes on Hospitals" sent to me at her desire by the publishers to be forwarded to you.

[Memorandum of Mrs. Wardroper.]
THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

It appears to me that the trained superintendent or matron is the missing link in Dr. Roberts's plan for improved nursing in the Sydney Infirmary.

In organising a new system of nursing there should be but one controlling female power—the matron. She should be especially educated for the appointment, and possess a full and practical knowledge of all ward requirements in connection with the sick poor generally.

The matron (or superintendent) should with her nurses, ladies or others, be all selected from the same training school. Nothing would be so obstructive to success as the attempt to carry out three or four different theories at the same time under one roof.

The matron should be a lady of superior education, conciliatory address and manners, and thoroughly competent to direct her sisters in the training of nurses and probationers.

In the Sydney Infirmary it would seem that the matron, as in many of our provincial hospitals, will have duties to perform which in the large metropolitan hospitals are usually assigned to the steward. It will be necessary, therefore, that she should have a conscientious person to act as housekeeper and cook combined, who would receive the stores and provide and distribute, under the matron's instructions, the daily diets to the wards and all persons entitled to rations and commons.

The matron would require assistance in arranging, making, and mending linen. Assistance must be given to the cook in proportion as the matron might think requisite.

The number of ward attendants, as proposed by Dr. Roberts, strikes me as being small.

If the number of beds is increased, as contemplated, from 190 to 280, each supervising Sister (according to the number proposed and asked for—four) will have seventy patients under her charge. This at the onset will be a heavy responsibility, particularly as she cannot hope for efficient nurses until she has made them such herself.

In considering the requisite number of nurses for any institution without a correct knowledge of its construction, any conclusions may, and most likely will, be very problematical.

I will, therefore, in the absence of all knowledge of the exact position of one ward to another, only venture to suggest that in the selection of ladies or women as sisters great care must be taken to appoint only those who have been practically trained for their duties, of mature years (from thirty to forty), earnest in their intentions, with good constitutions, physically competent to struggle with the scenes of misery and distress incidental to a colonial settlement, and who, as far as it is possible to judge, are not likely to leave this country with the view of making a matrimonial settlement in the new.

As we may reasonably contemplate some considerable difficulty in securing four ladies equal in every respect to the performance of the arduous duties of head nurse in a general hospital, particularly in a distant country, it appears to me that the question of our efficient nursing staff for the Sydney Infirmary resolves itself into a lady of education, experience, and character as the matron or superintendent, with competent, respectable, and intelligent head nurses (or "sisters"), probably from four or five would be sufficient, provided the wards are conveniently arranged for supervision, and not too far apart.

To each ward of twenty beds there should be at least one day nurse and one scrubber—the latter, as the name indicates, to scrub the floors and do all menial work.

As regards the night nursing, if the wards are connected or conveniently situated to each other, one nurse might probably suffice for two or three wards. With this scanty provision, however, cases of operation and fever would require to be specially provided for; therefore, in addition to the appointed staff of nurses (which an experienced trained matron would easily regulate) it would be desirable always to have one or two resident extra nurses for emergencies.

Shaving and hair-cutting in every hospital is always a requisite. These offices might be performed by the porter or bathman. These men should be selected with a view to their acting as wardsmen, and be trained in the proper method of using restraints in cases of delirium from fever, &c., &c., delirium tremens, particularly when it supervenes upon compound fracture (not an uncommon occurrence), &c., &c., dropsy and paralysis in male patients, also in attendance on men labouring under certain forms of disease (syphilis, stricture, &c.), when the presence of women is incompatible with self-respect, particularly as in the Sydney Hospital there is but one resident assistant surgeon and no dressers, as with us, to attend and dress such cases.

From the Colonial Secretary to W. C. Mayne, Esq., Agent for the Colonies.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, December, 24th, 1866.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of October 26th, on the subject of the hospital nurses whom it is desired by his Government to obtain for the Sydney Infirmary.

The information which this letter, with the minute of Mrs. Wardroper and the notes by Miss Nightingale affords, will enable me to present the case of our wants much more completely that I could otherwise have done. Some delay, however, will be necessary. The course I propose to take is as follows:—I will transmit a copy of your letter and enclosures to the Board of Directors of the Infirmary, and also put myself in personal communication with that body. After consulting with the directors on the practical adoption of our plans as proposed, I will obtain their report upon the present state of the Infirmary and also have embodied in a memorandum all suggestions on the spot as to future changes. These papers with plans of the Infirmary I will transmit to you, for the guidance of Miss Nightingale and Mrs. Wardroper. All this I think may be done by the departure of the January mail, and as I understand the state of matters in London, and the probable progress of your negotiations, the information thus collected will be in time for the conclusion of any arrangement you may become a party to with Mrs. Wardroper.

As to the number of ladies to be engaged, whether it be four or six, and all matters of detail respecting the terms of engagement and time of departure, I feel assured the interests of this colony will be best consulted by your being guided entirely by the judgment of Miss Nightingale.

The recommendation that one of the nurses should be selected in London, from her known superior character and knowledge of hospital duty, as superintendent, appears to me to be sound and valuable, and you will consider that this Government fully concurs in the proposal.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY PARKES.

Notes by Miss Nightingale on Mrs. Wardroper's Paper.

I have nothing to add to this, and scarcely anything to remark upon it.

Page 4, line 15.—Dr. Alfred Roberts says, "two adjoining wards of twenty beds each." It is true he does not say whether the whole of the building is thus divided into eight pairs of wards, though he says that each sister would at first be in charge of two pairs of wards.

Page 6, line 19.—If the wards are in pairs, a night nurse might possibly not be able to take three wards, especially as we do not know how the male and female wards are distributed.

It would appear as if the proportion of male wards were at present twice that of the female wards.

I hardly know, however, whether you would consider it worth while to be more explicit on the above.

Page 4, line 31.—Dr. Alfred Roberts says "from thirty to forty years of age." Would you think it well either to accept these ages of his (which it strikes me are very good)? or, should you not think so, state precisely what ages you would consider mature?

Page 3, line 13.—I think I would strike out the two lines about the "climate" which I have marked in pencil.

I believe they think their climate invigorating.

Page 7, line 7.—Would you think well to say that these "extra nurses" should reside in the house, forming if possible a part of the staff, as your "extra" does.

I fancy it is such a temptation, especially in colonial hospitals, to get in any body from without "for emergencies," which is just the time when you want not any body but competent persons—persons who should be just as much under the matron as the regular "appointed staff."

As in order to save trouble this (Mrs. Wardroper's) paper may very likely be sent to Sydney, I have merely made pencil marks on it, which may be rubbed out, to indicate the spots.

The Under Colonial Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Sydney Infirmary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31st December, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit for your consideration the enclosed copy of the correspondence with the Agent for this colony in London, respecting the engagement of four trained and training nurses for the Sydney Infirmary.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY HALLORAN.

APPENDIX.
[Copy.]
Castlereagh-street North, July 20th, 1866.

Dear Sir,—I have written to Mrs. Roberts, suggesting that she should place herself in communication with Miss Nightingale, and do her utmost to arrange an interview with that lady as soon as possible.

I have also reminded her of the principal points to which attention should be directed, in the selection of suitable supervising nurses or sisters for the Sydney Infirmary, and I am sure she will have great pleasure in affording every assistance in her power towards the attainment of this highly important object.

In case any unforeseen circumstance should prevent Mrs. Roberts seeing Miss Nightingale, I have enclosed a brief sketch of the points which it appears desirable that lady should be acquainted with.

I have the honour to remain, yours, &c.,
ALFRED ROBERTS.

Mrs. Roberts's address is as follows:—
Mrs. Alfred Roberts, at J. H. Roberts, Esq.,
20, Finchley New Road, St. John's Wood.
The Honorable the Chief Secretary.

[Enclosure.]*

The Sydney Infirmary is well planned, and at present contains 190 beds, which will shortly be increased to about 280.

The hospital staff consists of four honorary physicians and four honorary surgeons, with one resident house surgeon.

The domestic staff consists of—1st. A matron who has the control, supervision, and responsibility of the whole establishment, which in a colony are far more onerous than in an old established country. 2nd. A steward, who simply keeps the ration books. 3rd. One day wardsman to each man's ward of twenty patients; one day nurse to each woman's ward of twenty patients. Two night wardsmen and one night nurse. 4th. One barber.

It is now proposed to replace the above by a more efficient system, and the following will, we trust, be carried out as soon as possible.

One supervising nurse or sister will be placed in charge of two adjoining wards of twenty beds each, and reside in a suitable apartment conveniently situated. Each ward of twenty beds will also have a day nurse, and a sufficient number of night nurses will be provided.

It will be gathered from the above that the four Sisters now to be obtained from England through Miss Nightingale are required not only to act as supervising nurses, but to inaugurate a new system—it is essential therefore that they should as far as possible not only be good, industrious, and experienced nurses, but that they must also possess a conciliating disposition and manner, as well as be capable of imparting information.

It is proposed to educate the rest of the nursing staff in the hospital, at first, therefore, each of the four Sisters above mentioned will, in addition to the charge and management of their own two wards, be required to teach and superintend a probationer in charge of two other wards, conveniently situated to her own.

It is desirable that the supervising nurses or sisters now to be obtained should be from thirty to forty years of age, and they should be accustomed to the charge of men's wards.

The site of the Sydney Infirmary is excellent, picturesque, pretty, and the wards generally are well arranged—the climate also is very favourable to the treatment of disease; upon the whole, therefore, the duties of the Sisters now to be appointed will probably, in the first instance, be unusually onerous and responsible; but, on the other hand, they will gradually become less arduous, and from the first be especially calculated to afford them much credit and satisfaction, if performed with energy and good will.

ALFRED ROBERTS.

* Supplied at the request of the Chief Secretary.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE BUSINESS.—Saturday, February 2.—Before Mr. J. B. Johnston, J.P.—Frederick Hooper, Thomas Green, Henry Salter, and Hugh Downey, alias Jones, were brought up in custody, charged with unlawfully having in their possession a certain housebreaking implement with intent to commit a felony, contrary to the provisions of the Vagrant Act. The prisoners had been remanded from the Sydney Bench to Windsor. Detective Camphin knew Salter and Green to be the companions of convicted thieves. Downey was sentenced in September 1865 to six months' imprisonment under the Vagrant Act. Hooper had been in custody repeatedly on charges of felony, and Downing and he associated with known thieves. Sergeant Frewin produced the implement in question, which was constructed like an auger, with knives attached at the sides, and might be used in cutting a hole in a door; he believed it was used by housebreakers. Hooper had been convicted of stealing handkerchiefs in Windsor, in February last. Upwards of £30 was found in the possession of the prisoners. George Cleaver dived into the South Creek and found the bundle containing the instrument, where it had been thrown by one of the prisoners. Constable Grace deposed he arrested Salter on the South Creek Bridge, he had a parcel, which he threw over the bridge into the creek, saw exactly where it fell; saw Cleaver dive and bring it up. Downey was ten or twelve yards behind Salter. Cross-examined: Did not see the prisoners together or in close company. Constable Payne deposed as follows: On Saturday, the 19th of January last, he was at the Railway Station at Windsor on the arrival of the train from Sydney, the four prisoners came out of a second-class carriage from different departments; they left the station together; Hooper took one side of George-street, Downey went another way, and the two others walked together on the opposite side; shortly afterwards three of them came together again and went into M'Quade's public-house; he next saw Green and Hooper going over the South Creek bridge; Downey and Salter followed them in the same direction; Salter was carrying a small parcel under his arm; constable Grace arrested Salter on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of a public-house in Sydney, and witness arrested Downey; witness heard the splash of Salter's bundle in the water. Having handed Downey over to the sergeant, he got a horse and went in search of Hooper and Green; saw them come out of a corn field close together. They had changed their clothes in the corn; followed them; they ran along the banks of the creek for about two miles. Hooper got up a large willow tree; witness ordered him to come down; he did so, and was arrested. Green was arrested in the water, South Creek. Two other witnesses were examined in corroboration of the foregoing, one of whom proved the instrument to be used for housebreaking. Mr. Driver defended the prisoners. His Worship found all the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them each to six months' imprisonment in the Windsor gaol. Mr. Driver then asked for a copy of the depositions, and said he should apply to the Supreme Court for a prohibition. He wished to know the name of the informer; and stated that the prisoners had never been called upon to plead to any information. An appeal was made to Mr. Walker, who was in the Court, to advise the Bench as to the objection, when Mr. Walker stated he did not think any information was absolutely required, as under the Vagrant Act the police had power to apprehend on view. The sentence was then ordered to be carried out. Copies of the depositions were allowed. Tuesday.—Before Messrs. Johnston and Powell, justices of the peace.—George Graham, Thomas Anderson, and John William Castle were brought up charged with having, on the 26th ultimo, made a forcible entry into a house and farm at Wilberforce, the property of one William Jasper. Jasper deposed that he had purchased the place at auction in 1861, from Mr. William Hall, the mortgagee. It was a forty-acre farm, with a dwelling-house thereon. After he took possession, Thomas Graham, a brother of one of the defendants, turned him out. He brought an action against Thomas Graham for so doing, and recovered a verdict, with £75 damages, which was never paid. He then brought another action of ejectment to recover the land, which he also gained, and was subsequently put in possession of the property by the Sheriff's officer, in February last. He lived on the land for two months and then let it to Mr. W. Hopkins for two years. Hopkins gave the place up in January last, and the letting between them was cancelled. When he (Jasper) went to take possession again he found the defendant George Graham in the house, but he subsequently recovered the possession on the 23rd ultimo. On the 26th, he locked the house up and went to speak to a man named Hayes, who was threshing in the yard, when the defendant, George Graham, ran past him. He turned round and saw Graham trying to burst open the door. He ran to try and stop him, but the defendant, Anderson, caught hold of him round the breast and held him back; Graham kicked at the door and told Anderson to hold him (Jasper) fast; Graham eventually burst the door in with a rail which he pulled out of the fence, and then said, "come on, Anderson my Jo." Anderson then let witness go, and he and Castle went into the house with Graham; witness's furniture was in the house, which Graham said he might have; witness slept in the verandah afterwards for two nights, and remained there during the day; he never left the place till he came to get a warrant for the defendants; during these two days and nights the three defendants were there; Castle never said anything. On cross-examination, Jasper swore he bought the land from William Hall; he knew the land about forty-eight years; it belonged to old Mr. Graham when he first knew it. A witness named Hayes corroborated Jasper's evidence. Their Worships committed the prisoners for trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions, bail being allowed. Mr. Coley conducted the prosecution.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COOMA.—A private letter states that on Tuesday, the 29th of January, there occurred at Cooma the heaviest flood that has been known there at any time. Large quantities of hay, wheat, fencing, &c., were washed away, and much other injury done. The local paper says nothing of the matter; but this is not to be wondered at, as lately it has altogether ceased to give the news of its own neighbourhood.—*Goulburn Herald.*

FRYINGPAN.—We have had a fair supply of rain, and appearances indicate more. A moderate crop of potatoes is calculated on, especially from those put in late. Very little if any other vegetable is looked for. The late fruits will be better than had been expected. Sore eyes are still very prevalent, the health of the locality is otherwise good.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

BEGA.—Last Saturday the barn and outhouses of the farm occupied by Mr. John Haywood were totally destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of grain, the proceeds of this year's harvest, estimated at about 800 bushels, out of which about 200 were saved. As far as we can learn the fire originated in this way. Mr. Haywood had engaged Mr. Gowing's steam threshing machine, and for the convenience of threshing, or as a saving of extra labour, the machine was placed rather close to the stack; on the Friday some sparks from the funnel, or cinders from the furnace, set fire to the loose straw which surrounds the machine, but the promptness of action in extinguishing it saved the premises that day. However, it appears that on the next day, no precaution having been taken to guard against a recurrence of accident, from the same cause and the close proximity of the engine to the barn the straw again ignited, and owing to the high wind then blowing, all endeavours to extinguish or arrest the progress of the flames was perfectly futile, the heat of the weather, and the inflammable nature of the surroundings, the whole place was in a very short time burned to the ground, the charred debris blackening the ground for a considerable distance from the scene of the disaster. The farm is the property of Mrs. Patrick M'Namara, and we believe uninsured.—*Gazette*, February 2.

BATHURST.—The annual meeting of members of the School of Arts took place on Tuesday evening, when there was a better attendance than usual. The report and the balance-sheet laid before the meeting were very satisfactory, and were received and adopted unanimously. The following gentlemen were elected as a committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Rutherford, Cohen, J. Busby, Ross, T. Wilton, E. Wilton, T. C. Gore, C. Moore, H. Price, A. West, A. J. Gore, and J. C. White. Mr. Pinnock was re-elected secretary, Mr. Poulton was chosen as treasurer, and the remaining officers of the institution were re-elected. We are desired to inform the new committee that their first meeting will take place to-morrow evening, when a full attendance is requested.—*Times*, February 6.

GOULBURN.—Mr. Thomas Harris, who for the last two years has held the appointment of inspector of schools for the southern district, under the National Board, has been appointed an inspector under the new Act; and his duties for the present will apply to the "Goulburn District," from which we may presume that the area will be much smaller than that he has hitherto had to inspect,—a course rendered necessary by the much larger number of schools that will be under his supervision. A meeting of gentlemen interested in the resuscitation of the Goulburn annual races was held yesterday evening at Mr. Payten's Commercial Hotel. There were ten present, and a subscription list, which reached upwards of £50, was at once opened. The meeting was then adjourned until Monday next, at two o'clock p.m., at the same place. It is estimated that from £150 to £200 at least will be subscribed, which, with the gates, booths, &c., will afford sufficient inducement for some excellent sport.—*Argus*, February 6.

HUNTER DISTRICT.—The wet weather still continues. On Tuesday we had showers at times during the day, some of them pretty heavy. Early yesterday morning steady rain set in, and it continued with little cessation till noon. Our country correspondence shows that the rain up the Hunter Valley, above Black Creek, has been very much lighter than about Maitland, while it has been less heavy at Maitland than it has been at Waratah and Newcastle. And from Newcastle itself heavy rain might frequently be seen falling at sea when light showers fell on land. Thus the weight of the rain has been evidently a coast visitation, not penetrating far inland. Had it been otherwise—had the rainfall in the upper part of the Hunter Valley been as heavy as at Newcastle, we must have had a heavy fresh in the river by this time. We have not any very definite information from above Singleton. A letter states that about Merton and that neighbourhood the rain had been abundant, but had not fallen very heavily at any time. A Murrurundi letter, received last evening, did not mention the weather. Last evening there were every appearance of the weather clearing up, and the latest telegraphic information was that at Newcastle, Singleton, Muswellbrook, and Murrurundi the evening was also fine, and the rain apparently over. At Armidale it then looked rainy, and the fall of rain had been heavy.—Yesterday's *Mercury*.

MANNING RIVER.—The *Manning River News* of Saturday, 2nd, says:—"Showers continue to fall. We have had the benefit of only two or three of much consequence, at Tinonee, this week, but higher up the river more rain appears to have fallen; and from every part of the district we hear that the grass is now shooting up splendidly. The accounts of the maize crop differ materially. Some of the farmers think the rain came too late to save a portion of it, whilst others hold an opposite opinion. So far as our personal observation has extended, it inclines us to hope that the yield of the whole district will not be less than usual. From the new settlements at the Sugarloaf and on the Wollombi, the accounts are not so favourable. A very intelligent settler with whom we were conversing yesterday thinks the yield of that part of the district will be very moderate, although the country lies low. He tells us that no rain of sufficient continuance to penetrate an inch below the surface has fallen for many months."

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

QUEENSLAND.

PAPERS to the 4th instant are to hand.

The *Courier* of the 1st instant learns that in consequence of a sum of upwards of £100 in Treasury notes being missing from one or more letters handed to the pay department of the Treasury, the contents of them being for disbursement, a Board of Inquiry has been instituted; that the result so far has been that of three officers who were suspended pending an investigation, two have been reinstated, there not being the shadow of a suspicion against them; and that the inquiry has not yet been concluded.

The same journal observes that considerable progress has been made with the bridge works since the Government vouchsafed assistance to the Corporation. All the material has arrived, with the exception of two cylinders and the swing bridge, which are expected by the Naval Reserve. There is over 1000 tons of cast iron work in the bridge yard, and lighters are busily discharging the Ocean Empress, which brought several hundred tons of bridge material. The excavation of the cylinders is proceeding slowly, as the divers have come upon a bed of very hard stone in No. 1 cylinder left. This has to be chipped away with a hammer and wedge to the depth of six feet, of which four are got through. It is anticipated that the same obstruction will be met with in the opposite direction. Eighteen cylinders out of the twenty have been sunk, and in several of them pieces of quartz have been picked up which are slightly impregnated with gold. A log of swamp oak was also found twenty-two feet below the bed of the river.

The *Courier* of Friday last is informed that some foolish, mad brained fellow—a German—had the temerity to stick up our royal mail coach on the evening of Friday last, whilst on its way to Gayndah. This occurred at a spot about two miles on the Wide Bay side of Baramba Creek. The creature ordered the driver to "shtop;" he did so; the bushranger (for such he was taken to be) then undid a parcel that was in the coach—found it to contain a constable's uniform, felt disgusted, and decamped. The police are after him, and when he is caught he will have to pay dearly for his "zhoake."

A gentleman just arrived, says the *Queensland Times*, gives a glowing description of the state of the country and the crops throughout the whole of that and the Drayton districts. The maize, he says, was the finest he had seen, and everything seemed in a flourishing state.

A large and commodious building has been erected in Ann-street next to the Servants' Home, from a design of Mr. Tiffin, Colonial Architect, for a new Lying-in Hospital. It is built entirely of brick, and consists of six wards, a committee room, an apartment for the matron, and a linen room. The cost of the building, inclusive of fittings, is over £1000, of which £700 has been paid. The remainder will probably be raised by mortgaging the building.—*Courier*.

VICTORIA.

WE have papers to the 2nd instant. The following items are extracted from the *Argus* of that date:—

We learn that Mr. Christopherson has invented a new plan of facing the embankments of reservoirs, which promises to be of great advantage to the country in the construction of the waterworks now in progress. Hitherto it has been the practice to face the embankments with paving, but it has been found that as the embankment subsided hollows were formed in the face, and the paving often fell in, leaving spots entirely unprotected, and necessitating repairs, which, however, it was not always possible to effect. Instead of paving, Mr. Christopherson purposes to use road metal, and from the trials that have been made there appears to be no doubt that the change will be most beneficial. The slope to the embankments of the reservoirs is so gradual that there is no danger of the metal being displaced, and it has this advantage, that instead of falling bodily in, as the paving is apt to do, it will subside with the embankment, and thus continues to present a stone surface to the action of the water. The new system is not only considered more effectual than the old, but it is also far cheaper.

About 220 of the cabmen at Melbourne met at Hockin's Hotel on Friday night, for the purpose of taking steps to form a Protection and Benefit Society, in order to free themselves from the oppression of the constituted authorities, to secure lawyers to defend them at the police courts, and to establish a benefit fund for the assistance of the sick. The proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner during the greater portion of the time; but after resolutions had been adopted affirming the desirability of establishing a society for the abovenamed objects, and minor matters, such as the appointment and instructing of a committee to carry out the wishes of the meeting, came under consideration, a rather disorderly scene followed, owing to the incompetency of the chairman and the absence

of men qualified to direct the meeting. The speakers warmly defended the cabmen as a body from the charge of want of respectability.

The eighth meeting of the Victorian Rifle Association commenced yesterday, at the Sandridge butts. It was a decided success from one point of view, but scarcely in another. The principal matches were intentionally confined to firing with the Government rifles, i.e., the reduced-bore Lancasters lately issued, but the novelty of the weapons and the gusty weather brought the scores to a low ebb. Otherwise, there was a fair amount of interest taken in the affair by the volunteers. An instance—very rare—of insubordination occurred during the day, but it was, on apology being tendered, considerately overlooked by the authorities. The shooting will be concluded to-day.

Bush fires have been most destructive in the Warrnambool district. The *Examiner* states:—"The hot weather commenced on Thursday, and lasted without intermission from that time until Sunday morning, when, at about 8 o'clock, a welcome shower fell for about an hour. The hot weather, accompanied as it was with a fierce hot wind, has done an immense deal of damage. We may safely state that the whole of the Warrnambool district, say east of Woodford, taking in Cooramoole, Framlingham, Garvoc, Warrnambool Hill—in fact, we may say that from the Yalook Station to East Framlingham, including 'The Sisters,' from thence to Warrnambool Hill, and from thence to the coast, was one blaze of fire on Friday and Saturday night. It is very hard to say who are the chief sufferers; but we may mention that Messrs. Holden, Harris, Trevena, and M'Leish (all selectors) have lost heavily in East Framlingham; Brookes in Cooramook, Mr. Samuel Macgregor in Mepunga and Cooramook, Messrs. Tozer, Grant, Manning, and Kelly, in Garvoc; and numerous others whose names we cannot recollect. We believe the whole country from thirty miles distant to Warrnambool was one blaze of fire on Friday and Saturday evenings.

TASMANIA.

We have papers from Hobart Town and Launceston to the 30th ultimo.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, GOULBURN-STREET.—A valedictory tea meeting, given to the Rev. F. H. Cox, M.A., by the congregation and Sunday schools of the above church, took place in the spacious schoolroom on the 29th ultimo. The room was prettily decorated with flags, evergreens, wreaths, and garlands of flowers; over the interior entrance was "Farewell," in coloured letters, and over the opposite end of the room was a floral cross, worked in an evergreen wreath. Upwards of two hundred ladies and gentlemen, together with juveniles, sat down to a good tea. Among those present were the guest of the evening, Rev. F. H. Cox, the Bishop of Tasmania, Rev. H. B. Bromby, Revs. Messrs. Smales, Davenport, Dr. Parsons, G. B. Smith, Buckland, Gellibrand, Mr. Murray Burgess, &c. Mr. R. Newman occupied the chair.—*H. T. Mercury.*

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—Several of the ministers from the other colonies left this by the s.s. Derwent. The Conference met for the last time yesterday, and by yesterday evening's Hobart Town coach some of the Tasmanian ministers left for their homes. The remainder of the Australian ministers are to take their departure on Thursday by the s.s. Black Swan.—*Launceston Times*, January 29.

The Scholarships' Act Amendment Bill has passed. The object of the bill is to provide for the continuance of one scholarship in the year 1867, and afterwards to suspend the operation of the Council of Education and Scholarship Act, so far as related to the awarding of scholarships for five years. The necessities of the State demand relief from the costs of these scholarships, and the present measure will relieve the country to some extent from the evil complained of. It is not intended by the Act to sweep away the prizes which have already been held out for this year, but next year the scholarships will cease. While Dr. Butler and Mr. Sharland regretted that the bill should have been brought forward, Mr. Gleadow, Mr. Salier, and Mr. Pratt considered that it did not go far enough, and that the Scholarships Act should be abolished altogether.

INTERCOLONIAL FREE TRADE.—The *Launceston Examiner* of 27th ultimo remarks:—The bill to provide intercolonial free trade is a mistake. It is wrong in principle and can only be pernicious in practice. The policy of this colony is to derive sufficient revenue for its Government from a few articles in general consumption but none of them necessaries. Spirits, wines, tobacco, tea, and sugar will yield before reaching the smuggling point an income amply sufficient to meet the legitimate expenditure of the country. When confederation comes things will be changed; until then the great object of the Government of this island should be to reduce its expenditure below its legitimate income. "Intercolonial Free Trade" is a quixotic misnomer—a mere crotchet. When our finances are placed on a sound basis we may then consider what can be done by reciprocity. It is premature on the part of Tasmania to attempt "to lead the way" to what would be undesirable if practicable. This measure originates in vanity and will evaporate in smoke. There is nothing substantial in it.

ABANDONMENT OF THE ADAM BAY SETTLEMENT.

(*From the Argus, February* 2.)

THE exploring party from Adam Bay arrived in Melbourne on Friday morning last, from Sydney, *en route* for Adelaide, by the Rangatira. They left Adam Bay on the 11th ultimo, in the A.S.N. Company's screw steamer Eagle, and arrived in Sydney on the 28th ultimo, after a pleasant voyage of seventeen days. The party consists of Mr. J. T. Manton, Government resident; and Messrs. J. Milner, W. Rowland, C. Young, J. Davis, F. W. Hood, H. D. Packard, R. Watson, J. W. Bennett, J. J. Benham, and labourers, numbering in all thirty-one, in addition to which are eleven members of M'Kinlay's expedition, who had remained at the settlement after the departure of their leader, under the charge of Mr. Thomas Gilbanks; thus, with the wife and child of a settler, the party makes a total of forty-four souls. In consequence of the limited accommodation on board the Eagle, some stores and baggage had to be left behind, which will no doubt be considered legitimate plunder by the natives. Although the immediate locality of Adam Bay may not at present afford a desirable site for settlement, the country adjacent is spoken of in high terms, particularly Port Darwin, which possesses a harbour quite equal to that of any of the Australian colonies. It is distant from Adam Bay about sixty miles, a low range lying between, and from the coast to the Adelaide River the land presents a prospect of grassy, undulating, pastoral country. The climate is warm, but not unhealthy, for, with the exception of a few isolated attacks of ague, no sickness of consequence was experienced by the expedition during the past two years, notwithstanding that much privation was experienced from shortness of supplies, and considerable hardship had to be endured in hunting for game up to the middle in swamps. At first the natives exhibited a hostile feeling to the invaders, but subsequently became very good neighbours, as they encamped within a couple of hundred yards of the stockade which the party had erected for the protection of themselves and stock. The aboriginals of this country are represented to be vastly superior to those of the more southern districts—tall, muscular, and intelligent, with a distinguishing trait in their character which elevates them above the generality of their race, viz., a particular sensitiveness as to the chastity of their women. Fish and turtle were in great abundance, and were caught in large numbers by the natives, and by them gratefully exchanged for some damaged flour. Had it not been for these timely supplies the expedition would have suffered severely from want of provisions—a cargo only arriving once in ten months. There was great mortality amongst the sheep when they arrived—induced, it was supposed, by the change from the heated atmosphere of the hold of a vessel to the pure air, and the feed upon which they had to subsist, a sort of cake compounded of chaff and bran. Those, however, who survived and were shorn, and allowed to graze, throve remarkably well. The grass grows to the height of ten and twelve feet, and the country is generally well timbered, but the latter is of stunted and dwarfed growth, owing to the prevalence of bush fires. Although the summer is excessively warm, the rainy season sets in early—generally about the end of January—and is exceedingly heavy, the rain falling in the course of a night to the depth of five inches. Before leaving the settlement, six mares and an entire colt were driven into the interior, also two cows and two bulls, the progeny of which it is hoped will be found of considerable benefit to future explorers. Some buffaloes, sent from the Dutch settlement of Timor, had also been liberated, and the natives asserted that several young ones had been seen. The woman and child alluded to above as the family of a settler were the wife and child of a German named Bowler, who was unfortunately drowned by the partial upsetting of a boat in October last. He accompanied the original expedition as a free settler, and agent for a number of his countrymen, to take up land and open a store. The party will sail by the Rangatira to-day, for Adelaide, and soon after their arrival it is expected the official despatches of the expedition will be published.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE PARTY.

A sad termination to the career of one of the above explorers occurred on board the Rangatira, at the Sandridge Pier, yesterday. A man named John Young left the ship about 11 o'clock, to seek after a favourite dog which he had taken on board with him. He was subsequently met by one of his companions, named Joseph Hill, who told him the dog was safe on board ship. After purchasing of some drink with Hill, Young returned to the ship, and in descending the companion-stairs of the second cabin he missed his footing, and one leg becoming entangled in the iron supports of the banisters, he was precipitated head foremost against the ledge of the berth at the foot of the steps. He was lifted up insensible, and medical advice at once sent for, but on the arrival of the surgeon from the ship Superb, life was pronounced to be extinct. The body was removed to Kelly's Hotel, where it awaits the coroner's inquest. Deceased was about forty-three or forty-four years of age, and was considered one of the best bushmen of the party, and generally respected by the officers and men. He has left a wife and family residing between Boden and Albert Town, near Adelaide.

STEALING BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—The Melbourne *Herald* of the 1st instant, reports:—Another extensive robbery of bills of exchange has been discovered, although in comparison with the loss of the Oriental Bank Corporation, the sum is but small. Within the last few days Mr. Quirk, of Little Collins-street, after being absent from his office for a few minutes, discovered upon his return that bills to the value of £1600, contained in a bag, had been abstracted.

"I do not say that man will steal," said a witness on trial, "but if I was a chicken I'd roost high when he was around."

"THE OCCURRENCE AND GEOLOGICAL POSITION OF OIL-BEARING DEPOSITS IN NEW SOUTH WALES."

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your impression of the 6th instant occurs a letter, signed "J. Graham." Mr. Graham takes exception to a remark made by me in a paper with the above heading, which you had previously reprinted from the "Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London." Had Mr. Graham taken the trouble to read your reprint carefully, he would have discovered what the paper was about,—not, as he says, "coal and the oil-bearing formations," but the "occurrence and *geological position*" of certain beds in the coal measures, which is a very different thing. He would have learned, also, that a paper, read in London in April, 1866 (and which was written in part in the early part of 1865), could not be an advertisement of the "*quality*" of his "*oil*" in the year 1867. He might have considered further that the date of the information given in that paper must have been collected before it was written, and consequently could not bear upon the results of his experiments made nearly two years afterwards. I am sorry that Mr. Graham should think that the conclusions derived from *first* experiments on the *quantity of products* of the Illawarra shale are not complimentary to the *quality* of the oil he has since produced from them. I am glad, however, that his practical results from oil-making are so favourable. He must permit me, nevertheless, to say, that as the intention of my paper was to point out the probable horizon of the different deposits, so that searchers for them might be saved useless trouble, it is a poor recompense to be considered as being unjust towards the only persons who are likely to get any profit from the inquiry. I may add, further, that any mention in my paper of *actual quantities of products* is merely the expression of *published* statements for which, if incorrect, I am not responsible.

Had the paper been printed in full the references would have shown this. But it was *abridged*, not by you but by the council of the Geological Society, who, as I am informed by the Secretary, were compelled, owing to the great influx of papers during the session, to curtail as much as possible in order to save space and cost (from which other authors suffered as well as myself) and, therefore, several passages were condensed, notes omitted, and the accompanying map and section deferred.

In making this abridgment, several typographical errors in the names of places were committed, and I have reason to think that in one instance an error in figures was made. But I cannot correct it now, because I have not had the manuscript yet returned to me. I refer here to what is said under the head of Stony Creek.

From the Hon. Bourn Russell I learn that his experiments have produced at the rate of twenty to thirty-six gallons of oil to the ton of cannel, whereas the proportion mentioned in my paper, of the first results, is only a ninth of that quality. Probably 180 should be read 18, and that would agree with Mr. Russell's account, I had the information from persons who reported their results with no object but to put their proceedings on the best footing.

I have often found it difficult to write upon geological subjects in which the pecuniary interests of others are concerned, without running counter to the desires of persons who care nothing for science, except what they gain by it. And I have endeavoured generally to avoid all references to what Mr. Graham calls "*practical* information." It seems that this subject of oil is a very ticklish affair. When, for instance, I first pointed out the existence of such products, it pleased a set of persons, who had other interests in view, to *burk* the paper in which the mention of them was made. And now, I am called in question because in 1864 and 1865 I do not proclaim the results of others not obtained till 1866 and 1867.

The object of the paper mentioned above has, however, not altogether failed; for the Secretary of the Geological Society has written to me about it, and I quote a few words from his letter:—"The Council have determined to publish only an abstract of your paper, on account of its length. At the meeting it was very well received.—Professor Ansted (who, by the way is one of the most *practical* men of the age), making a long speech upon it; he regretted that you did not state your views on the origin and mode of formation of the mineral."

Hoping that Mr. Graham will be satisfied that I have had no design on his *profits* from the manufacture of oil, I beg leave to apologise to you for the extent to which my explanation has run.

W. B. CLARKE.

St. Leonards, 7th February.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I am happy to see that this important question continues to occupy a considerable amount of public attention, for I am satisfied that it is one that should never be lost sight of until it has been settled in such a manner as to obviate every possible apprehension of its failure from any direct or contingent cause whatsoever. This is equally necessary in a sanitary as in an economical point of view. We must not forget that besides for domestic purposes, we must provide an ample supply for manufactures, for shipping, for watering the streets, and for extinguishing fires. If *proper means* be applied, and reasonable charges imposed, there can be no reason to doubt that, with the large rainfall in this part of the colony, the supply from the present swamps might, at a comparatively moderate cost, be made more than sufficient for all purposes for the next fifty years, and that a large and remunerative return might be obtained for the quantity delivered. I feel certain of this, that if the City Corporation were willing to part with their right to supply the city and its suburbs with this indispensable article of consumption, there will be no difficulty in finding a company that would willingly enter upon the undertaking as a speculation, offering every prospect of a highly remunerative investment. I have observed with considerable interest the various schemes that have been proposed for the purpose, but I feel quite certain, from a long and anxious consideration of the subject, that there is none which is so well calculated to satisfy all our present requirements as the supply now obtained from the Lachlan Swamp and its accessories, if I may so call them, provided that all the proper measures be adopted for rendering it at all times available. First almost in point of importance is the fact that the quality of the water is superior to any that can be obtained from any other source—superior not only for all domestic purposes, culinary as well as washing, but for shipping and manufacturing purposes also. As a collecting ground the area embraced within it offers the most favourable means of procuring in all its purity the water as it is received by rainfall from the clouds. The very sand of which the hills and valleys are composed acts as a filter, preventing any deleterious admixture with the water. We are confirmed in this opinion by the analysis made by Professor Smith some years ago. The water from the Lachlan Swamp was found to contain—

Earthy and saline matter	4· grains
Organic matter	1·5
	5·5 grains per gallon;

whilst the water from Norton's Basin at the Nepean was found to contain—

Earthy and saline matter	17·
Organic matter	5·7
	22·7 grains per gallon.

It is right to state that the water analysis was taken from Norton's Basin after a long period of drought, and the result therefore is probably much less favourable than it would be in ordinary seasons.

The degree of hardness of water is calculated upon the quantity of lime which it contains, one degree of hardness being equivalent to one grain of lime in a gallon. According to this test the average hardness in

Wells and springs is calculated at	25·86
Rivers and brooks	13·05
Sand and surface drainage	4·94

It will be seen, therefore, that the watershed of the Lachlan Swamps and surrounding districts offers the best possible conditions for obtaining a supply of the greatest purity, and of the best quality for all purposes. If, as I shall presently show, a sufficient quantity can be obtained from this source for a population nearly three times as large as that which the city and its suburbs now contain, we should hesitate to seek, for the present at least, or for many years to come, any other means of supply, more especially if this should involve, as seems indisputable, an enormous expenditure for one of very inferior quality.

After a very elaborate inquiry, the Commissioner appointed by the Government to investigate this question in 1852 arrived at the following general conclusions:—

1st. That the Swamps are the best situation for obtaining water.

2nd. That if 200,000 persons are to be provided for at the rate of 100 gallons per diem for each house containing 5½ persons, the quantity required for the whole year will be 1,327,000,000 gallons.

3rd. That the rainfall in the Swamps is calculated at 51 inches per annum, of which one-third, or 17 inches only, are estimated as available.

4th. That a gathering-ground of 3442 acres, or 5¼ square miles, will therefore be necessary.

5th. That a dam be erected about a mile below the Lachlan Mills, and half a mile below the place where Bird's Gully opens out into the main swamp.

6th. That this will receive the water that flows over 5060 acres, and consequently will afford a supply for nearly 300,000 persons.

7th. That the fall from the tunnel to this spot is 66 feet, and the length measured by the circuitous winding of the stream, 3 miles 4 chains.

8th. That the catchwater, or gathering basin, across the swamp at the above spot be about 10 feet at its deepest part, and of such a width that the sand will lie at its natural angle of repose.

9th. That as from this point the fall decreases, and for the remaining one mile and fifty-six chains to the dam at Lord's mill, it is only twenty-six feet, no advantage would be gained in point of area by going further down the stream to compensate for its attendant evils.

Such is a brief outline of the general conclusions arrived at by the commission. The report contains numerous other valuable suggestions, but which are of too elaborate and detailed a nature to be given in a letter of this kind.

The duty of carrying out the works was not entrusted to the same commission, but devolved upon the City Commissioners, who held office during the suspension of the charter of the City Corporation. It appears that instead of erecting the dam and steam pump at the spot recommended, they were placed lower down the stream where it flows into Botany Bay at Lord's mill. The motive for this probably was to obtain an increased area of collecting ground, and to save the expense of carting the coal required for the steam engine after its being landed from Botany Bay. But it does not appear to have occurred to the City Commissioners that this change of site rendered the scheme obnoxious to one of the chief objections that have been urged against it—the exposure of the works in time of war to be destroyed by an enemy's gunboats—and the city and suburbs to be thus suddenly deprived of its chief means of water supply. It is obvious, also, that by adopting the site at Lord's mill the water has to be raised 26 feet higher than would have been necessary if the site near Bird's Gully had been selected for the purpose; and this in itself neutralises in a great measure any saving of expense in procuring the coal, because to gain this additional height, a larger consumption is necessary. The cost of purchasing the land below this point, and of laying the pipes for a mile and four chains, would also have been saved.

The other weak point of the present scheme is the necessity, and consequent expense, of raising the water to the proper level by steam power, instead of delivering it by the mere force of gravitation. But it remains to be seen whether the interest on the capital which would have to be expended in constructing the works necessary to obtain a supply at the higher levels from the Cowpasture, the Nepean, the Warragumbah, or the Grose rivers, would not be infinitely greater than the cost of raising it by steam machinery even supposing that in diminution of this outlay a considerable revenue might be derived by the sale of water for the purposes of irrigation, as it passes through the county of Cumberland to its destination at Sydney. The great waterworks of the Yan Yean, in Victoria, cost in round numbers about a million sterling, the interest on which at 6 per cent. per annum amounts to £60,000. Now I apprehend that nothing short of a million sterling would be required to carry out any of the above schemes, whilst the annual cost of maintenance would be considerable, especially in the early period of their existence, which would in fact be the period of their greatest weakness.

It is admitted that to render the present scheme of obtaining a supply from the Swamp perfectly safe and satisfactory, we should not be dependent on one set of machinery, liable to break down, and exposed, as has been shown, to attack by a foreign enemy, or to one set of pipes, liable to burst at any time, but that there should be supplemented by another set of machinery in some protected position, and another set of pipes to be used as a substitute in case of need. I think also that the precaution recommended by the Commission of 1852, of constructing reservoirs to hold a sufficient supply of water to meet all contingencies is one which ought not to be neglected. This is specially necessary for extinguishing fires. We have seen lately what an awful amount of loss and of frightful destitution arose from the disastrous fire that occurred in Quebec; and this offers a lesson which ought not to be lost upon us.

I am afraid that my communication has already reached a somewhat intolerable length; but, before closing it, I am anxious to notice another point that engaged the attention of the Commission of 1852. I allude to the enormous reservoir of collected water that has been ascertained to exist under the Lachlan Swamp by the experiments of the late Mr. R. Dawson. I feel confident that if the scheme which he propounded, of utilising this vast source of supply, could be successfully worked out, it would be unnecessary, as far as the immediate interests of Sydney and its suburbs are concerned, to seek for one elsewhere.

I recollect hearing him say, that in sinking through the swamp to a depth, I think, of 100 to 120 feet, he came upon a thin stratum of shale; and that as soon as it was perforated by the boring instruments, there came up a vast rush of water and sand, carrying with it the whole of the tools and apparatus employed in the operation. It may reasonably be inferred from this fact, that there exists in connection with the bottom of the swamp some inexhaustible column of water, which would probably rise near to the surface, and in this way, instead of having to raise it by artificial means to its present height, I believe, of about 236 feet, the difference of the levels between the Swamp and the sea at Lord's mill would be saved, being about 92 feet. I have adverted to this subject with a view to induce the present City Council to enter upon its investigation, and to have the proper experiments made for thoroughly testing its practicability.

It may not be known to some of your readers how important it is that the water supplied should not exceed a certain degree of hardness. For instance, it has been estimated "in round numbers that the saving in soap by using water five degrees hard instead of fifteen degrees, is £20 per annum for every 100 individuals, exclusive of the wear and tear of clothes from washing in hard water, which will fully equal the saving in soap. The loss to the inhabitants of London will equal £200,000 per annum in the article of soap alone, the value of soda used for softening being £30,000 per annum, and taking other expenses into consideration caused by the hardness of the water, the total unnecessary outlay of capital is £2,000,000 of money. The estimate of destruction to ladies' collars is £20,000 per annum from that cause alone."—See Dr. Pasley's lecture.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AQUARIUS.

February 7th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Two errors occur in my last—the old proverb is made to say—"it is *now* too late to mend," and the word receiver should be "reserve." I have made some calculations as to the cost, and the supply. To dig a canal four miles long, twenty feet wide, and ten feet deep, would cost £400,000, including formation of places built for ingress of water, &c., &c. The excavated earth would form good and sufficient embankments on each side for all purposes of protecting the canal and keeping the water pure. The area of the proposed watershed would be equal to about thirty square miles, and reckoning fifteen inches for the yearly rainfall, there would be water equal to ten gallons per day for each individual if our numbers reached to 1,000,000 of inhabitants. The canal would hold one-sixth of that quantity. This source, no doubt, was the *natural gift* for Sydney. Man may have destroyed it or polluted it up to the present, but is it now "too late to mend?" No doubt, Mr. Surveyor Woore's plan is a great national one, and would confer greater benefits, spreading as it would over so extensive an area, but it would cost a "mint of money." There was another source, if I remember rightly, pointed out some years ago, in the time of the old corporation. Then, as now, some discussion was on the *tapis* in consequence of a drought, and a surveyor was engaged to examine the tunnel and report on the efficiency of the Lachlan Swamp. He went through the tunnel and reported it in a bad state, the sides having given way in several places. He pierced the Lachlan Swamp through a crust or covering of vegetable compound of fifteen or twenty feet, and found water—"a reservoir of water"—of a depth he could not fathom. He concluded that there was water sufficient for 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and recommended tapping it at a great depth by a well dug in the high ground, on the site of the present high water level tank of Paddington, and a tunnel to the desired depth to the reservoir, raising the water there by machinery. If I am correct in my memory (I was not a member of the first corporate body) this matter would be with the old corporate reports about the year 1844, or later perhaps. It would not cost one of the gentlemen belonging to the present corporation much time to search it up, and if I am found to be correct would it not be worth while to test again whether such is the fact or not?

AGUA.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Recurring to your suggestive leader of Wednesday, I may be permitted to indorse it by the information that at the present moment there are—must be—hundreds of houses without a jug of water available for any purpose whatsoever.

The diminution of the supply began on Saturday, when the quantity delivered was but a fourth of what it had been, as much owing to lessened force of current as to the curtailment of time during which it flowed. On Monday the supply was purely nominal, and that but for a few minutes. On Tuesday and till now the supply was—is, let me say—nil.

Now, Sir, this gradual diminution argues pre-knowledge on the part of those who hold our fortunes in their hands; yet not a sign have they made, and I note these facts for the special consideration of every man in the community, be he rich or poor, interested or not, in the wellbeing of the citizens and the preservation of the city.

Tell this state of things to a stranger, and whether he comes from London or from Kamschatka, he wouldn't believe you. The idea of leaving the fate of a large and wealthy and densely thronged city entirely in the hands of irresponsible men who have nothing to lose, nor powers of mind to contemplate consequences so disastrous as those which are possible under the contingency of fire, this idea at this time is peculiar to us.

It is supine to the last degree to bear with the tinkering of the water question by persons so wholly unqualified to deal with it as are the members of the Municipal Council, unqualified as well by antecedents as by the absence of special pre-requisites of mind; it is more, it is a confession of imbecility to permit them to deal with so mighty and important a question.

I consider it behoves the citizens to rouse themselves from the perilous lethargy in which they have so long been enwrapped, to consider how impotent the Municipal Council is to protect their property, and to go to the Government with an urgent request that a commission of competent hydraulic engineers be appointed to consider the matter and devise a scheme for averting the danger with which every moment of delay is pregnant.

WATER, OR UPPER TEN THOUSANDS.

THE NEW CASUARY—CASUARIUS JOHNSONII.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the last December number of the *Australasian* Dr. Mueller announced the discovery of a new Casuary which Mr. G. Randall Johnson shot at Gowrie Creek, Rockingham Bay. The excellent description by the discoverer, which Dr. Mueller quotes in his letter, enabled me to see at once that this could not be the Casuary mentioned by the late Mr. T. Wall, who says that the plumage of his bird was dark brown, helmet bright red, and the neck ornamented with six or eight fleshy balls of the same colour. Mr. Johnson's bird has the plumage brown at the base, and black from the middle of the feathers to the tip, giving the whole a glossy black appearance, just as in the "Mooruck." The fleshy parts about the head and neck are similar in colour to those of the *C. galeatus* of Ceram, but the helmet is higher than in the Ceram bird, and the large inner toe-nail tapers from a broad base to a sharp point without the slightest curve. This nail has the same form as *C. Bennettii*, whilst the inner nail of the *C. galeatus* is longer, strongly curved, and almost as broad at the base as at the tip.

Another difference is observed in the shafts of the rudimentary wings. In *C. galeatus*, *C. Bennettii*, and other species, we find only five rounded shafts, but our new bird is provided with six of them.

The bird mentioned by Mr. Wall is said to go in flocks of five or six, and Mr. Johnson's bird is solitary in its habits. My informant has, however, heard of a casuary with a red helmet or topknot, and this is probably the one seen by Mr. Wall. Many of our pioneers are now traversing the country where Wall's bird was shot, and if it does exist, we may expect specimens of it in a very short time.

The casuary mentioned by Gould and Wall as *Casuarius Australis*, must have been a much more powerful creature than the one discovered by Mr. Johnson. It is stated by Gould, on Mr. Wall's authority, that a single leg of his bird afforded more substantial food than ten or twelve hungry men could dispose of at a single meal, which would give us a bird very much like a moa. I believe if two hungry men had to dine off a leg of the *C. Johnsonii*, they would feel inclined "to ask for more."

The discoverer has presented this interesting novelty to the trustees of the Australian Museum, on whose behalf I beg to thank Mr. Johnson for his valuable gift.

The bird will be set up at once, and I hope to find a corner for it in the now overcrowded Museum.

I am, Sir, &c.,

GERARD KREFFT.

February 5th.

GALE'S RUDDER-BALL CARTRIDGE.

(*From the Standard.*)

EVERYBODY has heard of some of Mr. Gale's inventions, but everybody does not know that Mr. Gale is blind. It seems very strange to see one totally devoid of sight handling gunpowder, manipulating electrical apparatus, and trying experiments with guns, pistols, and ammunition. In short, to find a blind man inventing matters which require all one's senses to understand. His remarkable experiments upon gunpowder, and his rapid-firing slide rifle, have been already described in detail, but we have still another mark to make in the annals of discovery on Mr. Gale's account. His latest production is a cartridge of a very novel construction. The powder is not gunpowder, but an explosive fulminate, 25 per cent. stronger in power, washed on both sides of a strip of paper. Suppose this strip coiled round the shank of a common round-headed hob-nail, and a percussion cap stuck on the point of the nail. Such is Mr. Gale's cartridge in its primitive form. He would fire this from a pistol fixed in a vice, and show you that the hob-nail would hit truer than a bullet. Now, a bullet very like in form to this hob-nail is what Mr. Gale calls his rudder-tail ball. At the first glance it is evident that the lever attached to the ball must make it fly straight. The rudder-tail converts it into a short dart, and the leverage of the shaft must act upon the air without cessation, and keep the point of the head always straight to the mark. Watch a swallow, it spreads and straightens its tail as it takes a floating sweep, and the like intuitive action is seen in the fish and every quick-moving animal. The arrow, the dart, and the javelin, are all examples of the straightness of direction which the shaft or lever gives to the weapon, and that the idea has not sooner be applied to military bullets is, perhaps, very singular, although not more singular than that the idea should have been conceived in the mind of a sightless man instead of one accustomed to watch the motions of air-borne objects. The rudder-tail ball may of course be fired from a smooth bore or a rifle; it would fly straight projected from the former, although undoubtedly it would theoretically possess more advantages in being fired from the latter. The fulminate or rather explosive material, for we cannot call that by its right name which has not yet been named at all, is composed of chlorate of potash and other substances. Paper, linen, and fibrous materials are saturated with this product, and the sheets are then rolled up and cut off into cartridges of various diameters and lengths, according to the operations for which they may be required. For example, Mr. Gale has shown us, besides cartridges for small arms, one large cartridge 10 inches in length by 1½ inch in diameter for blasting purposes, for which this new explosive material seems to possess great advantages, especially when fired in a novel and ingenious way proposed by him. Such a cartridge-roll can be pushed at once down into the blasting hole, and the damp or wet condition of the rock will in no way affect it, as the cartridge is thoroughly waterproofed, and might even itself be used to drive the water out of the bore. Thus the disadvantage and danger of gunpowder exploding in the hole in the process of tamping through the end of the tamping-iron striking sparks from flints and stone in the ramming down, will be entirely got rid of. This new explosive material can be manufactured quite as cheaply as, if not for less, than gunpowder; while the preparation of it is quite harmless and not dangerous, there being no risk whatever of explosion in the mixing or saturating processes. Indeed, Mr. Gale is now making arrangements for its production on a large scale, in order that it may be prominently and practically brought before the world.

An estimate of the comparative strength of this material may be formed when we state that whereas in the ordinary Enfield cartridge 2½ drachms of gunpowder are required, Mr. Gale's cartridge will do the same work with 1¾ drachm of the new material. Some military cartridges have been placed in our hands very neatly made up indeed, and in which all metal or other cases are dispensed with; and therefore when Mr. Gale has completed his arrangement for hermetically closing the chambers of breech-loading rifles all mechanical contrivances for extracting the empty cases after firing can be dispensed with, and many other advantages acquired for the soldier in actual practice.

With respect to the rudder-ball we have merely given a rough idea of its general shape; but the actual body of the ball will be like that now in military use.

Nor is this new cartridge the only military novelty which this remarkable inventor has on hand at the present time. He speaks of having nearly perfected a fog-shell and a balloon-shell, the last of most destructive properties. The object of the fog-shell is that, thrown on board ship, it will after a certain lapse of time generate a dense vapour through which the sailors and marines shall find it impossible to see, and therefore to defend themselves with any certainty; or it may be used, on the other hand, for producing a dense cloud behind which a ship may itself escape attack. The balloon-shell is filled with a fulminate which requires a fall of a hundred feet to explode it, or it may be dropped from any height by slightly altering its internal arrangement, a blow from a hammer or similar instrument not being able to detonate it. This fulminate is said to be so fearfully explosive that a shell of 9-inch diameter will be equal to clearing a large space or area of some hundreds of square feet of all but ponderous objects.

THE TURKISH TELEGRAPH.

THE following communication was addressed to the Editor of the *Times*:—

SIR,—So erroneous an impression appears to be entertained in England of the character and *personnel* of the Turkish telegraphic establishment situated between Constantinople and Faö, that I solicit the favour of your permitting me, once for all, through the medium of the *Times*, to refute the statements accepted and promulgated on this subject by English journals.

The *Saturday Review*, under date of August 4th, page 133, cites an extract from the letter of a self-styled English inspector, who writes as follows:—

"Messages from Kurrachee to Faö, at the head of the Persian Gulf, where the superintendence of English officers ceases, travel with reasonable expedition, but it is all useless, because the next stage is worked by the Turks themselves. The Bagdad men report seventy or eighty messages on hand, send twelve or fifteen, and then smoke hookahs or say their prayers for two or three hours, during which time Faö hears nothing of them."

Not only are the particulars herein alleged mere inventions, but they betray on the part of their author a total ignorance of the establishments he calumniates. In their contradiction I assert the simple facts that during the past eight months the number of messages mentioned by the *soi-disant* English inspector have actually not been received in the telegraph office at Bagdad, and for the following reason—that the station at Pera having been in constant electrical communication with the station at Faö messages have been directly exchanged between the said stations, without employing for purposes of transmission the intermediate offices throughout this long line, save only on the very rare occasions when interruptions have occurred, and that during the protracted period in question the sum of these interruptions has not exceeded 223 hours, of which the maximum was 38 hours, the minimum 3 hours. I think then, Sir, you will admit, without even taking into account the character of the country through which the line passes, that this state of the Turkish telegraph will bear favourable comparison with the lines of any other country, England alone, perhaps, excepted.

In reply to all the other inaccuracies I will only add that Sir A. B. Kemball, Her Britannic Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General at Bagdad, who is thoroughly conversant with the organisation of the Ottoman telegraph administration, is, I understand, ready to confirm what I have above stated, and further that the information given by the pretended inspector is utterly devoid of foundation.

Trusting, Sir, to your impartiality to give a place to this letter in your esteemed and powerful organ,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. DILOTTI,

Superintendent of the Bagdad International Telegraph Service.

Telegraph Office, Bagdad, September 19.

In justice to the Ottoman Telegraph administration, and at the instance of his Excellency Namik Pasha, who has opened to me the sources of official information, I bear willing testimony to the particulars set forth in the above letter. I further testify, from personal observation and experience, to the perfect efficiency of the *personnel* of the Turkish establishments between Bagdad and Faö, and their fitness to conduct the communication by telegraph between Great Britain and India in the French and English languages.

The numerous messages received and transmitted by myself during the period stated have not only been remarkably free from error, but have been subjected, without exception, to no detention whatever within Turkish limits. I may add that on the Mesopotamian line, to which the attention of the public has been specially directed, the aggregate period of interruption during the past eight months has not exceeded thirty-eight hours.

A. B. KEMBALL, Consul-General.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., writes to the *Times* on 16th November as follows:—

Sir,—I beg leave to make a few observations on Mr. Clay's letter inserted in the *Times* of to-day with reference to the subject of the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Railway.

I surveyed the Isthmus of Panama from the Darien to Keraguas for the New Granadian Government, and reported on all the routes, and then projected the present line of railway from Lemon Bay to Panama, which was subsequently carried out by an American company. A map of the country, with sections and written details, may be seen in the Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

The new route referred to by the American engineer has been known to me since 1847, and was recently inspected in consequence of the observations I made on that route some years ago in a discussion at the Institution of Civil Engineers. I have received a letter from one of the parties engaged in the survey informing me that the result fully confirms my statements with regard to that route.

However, as regards making a communication between the Carribbean Sea and the Pacific by railways, or even by an actual oceanic junction, there are no engineering or physical difficulties whatever, as I stated in my first report, before the Panama Railway was made. It is simply a financial question.

An absolute strait can be made from the Chagres to the Rio Grande for about ten millions sterling; but who is to supply the money?

I am informed that the Nicaragua route has other advantages besides the mere line of railway, therefore these must be taken into consideration when comparisons are made on the merits or demerits of the different projects brought before the public.

The *Times* offers the following remarks on the subject:—Proposals have been issued to accomplish the first step toward establishing that transit route from the Atlantic to the Pacific which has been desired and discussed in almost every civilised country for nearly twenty years past. The difficulty has hitherto, in a great degree, consisted in the inefficiency and insalubrity of the harbour of Greytown for the Atlantic terminus, and the expense that would attend the canalization of the river San Juan. Late surveys, however, by Captain Bedford Pim have shown that at a better and more northerly part of the Mosquito coast, at a spot called Monkey Point, an excellent natural harbour exists, whence a cheap railway may be constructed to Realejo, on the Pacific side, one of the finest harbours in the world. This line would pass through the Chontales mining district, which has lately attracted much attention, and would be constructed under a 99 years' concession granted to Captain Pim, together with 1,300,000 acres of land. The proposed capital is £1,000,000, half of which is to be first issued, in the belief that it will be sufficient for a light single line capable of conveying passengers and goods at a moderate rate of speed, and Mr. Hawksley is to be the engineer-in-chief. The Panama line, which pays 24 per cent. per annum on a cost of £1,000,000, and at the same time puts aside extraordinary reserves for periodical distribution, makes little attempt to accommodate the traffic of goods, for which its rates are almost prohibitory, and there is full evidence that both for commercial and passenger purposes an extent of traffic remains to be developed which would not only overtax the capabilities both of the Panama and Nicaragua routes, but also of additional ones that might be opened up. At present the Panama route is in the hands of the American company by which it was constructed, but in a few years, when their concession, which was for twenty years, will expire, it will pass to the Government of New Granada, on a payment by that Government of £1,000,000. As regards the transit to California, British Columbia, and China, and also as respects the healthfulness and capabilities of the district through which it passes, the Nicaragua route has always been admitted to be far superior to any other. Its neutrality has been secured by treaty with all the leading Governments, and with the Emperor Napoleon it has been an object of constant interest. To the English public it would be satisfactory if the present scheme could be made, in equal proportions, a subject of participation with France and the United States.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN RUSSIA.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

ST. PETERSBURG, November 21.

THIS morning the Emperor requested the Prince of Wales to accompany him in a visit to the riding-school. When arriving on the spot his Majesty placed himself at the head of a troop of Caucasian horsemen who had been waiting to receive him, and executed some intricate manœuvres before his illustrious guest. His Majesty being himself in Circassian uniform and speaking with the chief of his "Circassian escort" in the language of his Mahomedan subjects then ordered him to perform some of those feats of horsemanship in which the Circassians excel. Upon the word of command being given a number of Circassians dashed forward, and while at full speed suddenly turned upon their horses, firing behind them. Another file, galloping after the first, fired to the left, and, deserting their seats at the same moment, hung on the right of the horses, so as to expose only their left legs to the supposed enemy. Others flung handkerchiefs on the ground, and lifted them in headlong career. At last they came on in a thundering gallop, standing on their horses, and preceded by one who stood on his head in the saddle. The Prince was greatly amused by an exhibition which had more in common with circus evolutions than the simpler but more effective movements of European horse.

In the evening the grand ball, repeatedly postponed in consequence of the indisposition of Princess Maria Feodorowna, was given by the Emperor. It was held in the same apartments of the Winter Palace which were opened on the night of the marriage. Not less than 2000 gentlemen, with a slight sprinkling of ladies, were assembled in those noble halls, galleries, and vestibules. Candles, disposed along the cornices and climbing up the marble columns in encircling lines, illuminated the rooms *a jour*. At about 10 o'clock a door, leading to the interior of the palace, and guarded by gigantic Grenadiers, was thrown open, and, the band striking up a polonaise, the Royal party issued forth. It was ushered in by Count Shuvaloff, the *Grande Maitre de la Cour*, and headed by the Prince of Wales and the Empress, the Emperor having in courtesy to his guest resigned to him the first place. The Emperor, who came next, led Princess Dagmar, and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch, who followed his father, led the grand Duchess Constantine. The other Princes and Princesses, together with three or four dignitaries of State, enjoying a privilege which seems to be all but exclusive, completed the august procession. It would be repeating myself were I to attempt to describe the pomp of the robes or the splendour of the jewellery displayed. Four times they walked past the rows of ladies and gentlemen, the Emperor and Princes recognising the salutes of the glittering crowd. After a short interval the Princes and Princesses, with some adjutants and officers of the British and Danish suites, joined in a Polish mazurka.

At 12 o'clock 2000 persons sat down to supper in a suite of four halls. The plate glistening on tables and sideboards seemed enough to fill all the museums of the world. On the Emperor's table, and on those next to it, the plate was gold or gilt, the other tables silver, richly chased, and adorned in high relief. Altogether the halls looked rather like an exhibition of gold, silver, glass, and porcelain, blended with blossoming flowers, than like dining-rooms. The sumptuous repast was quickly and silently served by many hundreds of attendants.

The sojourn at St. Petersburg of the Prince of Wales and the state of the Anglo-Russian relations generally has been made the subject of an interesting leader in the *Northern Post*, the official organ of M. Valuyeff, the Minister of the Interior:—

"Our readers will have been highly gratified in perusing the recent address of the English residents to the Prince of Wales and the answer given by his Royal Highness. In it the English residents have united the expression of their feelings with the joy pervading all Russia on the occasion of the marriage of the Lord successor to the throne with the illustrious elect of his heart. The Prince of Wales, while cordially coinciding with the wishes of his compatriots for the welfare of the Imperial family and the whole Russian people, has been happy to approve their hailing the ties which in the person of the Princess of Wales and the Grand Duchess Cesarerna now exist between the dynasties of Great Britain and Russia. Prince Albert Edward, alike with the English residents, looks upon the solemn family event which brought him to Russia as a means for consolidating the amicable relations between the United Kingdom and the Empire. We are convinced that every Russian having a correct appreciation of the interests of his country, and we beg to hope, every unprejudiced Englishman, also, is desirous of seeing the words of his Royal Highness borne out by events, and of contributing, as much as he can, that the friendship of the two Governments and people may become more intimate from day to day, and that both nations may not only learn to understand the interests they have in common, but also to respect and esteem each other. The Prince of Wales, while confirming the feelings uttered in the address presented to him, has thought it right to assert that the community of material interests is likely to exercise a favourable influence upon our mutual relations. This is a truth founded upon facts, and one which will be readily acknowledged by the English—a people whose commercial development has so greatly contributed to enrich their country. We take the liberty of adding a few words on a cognate subject, which, if they should become known in England, will, we are convinced, be received with satisfaction. Not material interests only bind the two countries together. Since culture has begun to spread more rapidly in Russia our best men have thought the political institutions of England, her habits, and manners, her intellectual life, and her literature and poetry subjects worthy of their study, imitation, and competition. Having been the last to step upon the scene of European civilisation, we may, without derogating from our dignity, acknowledge that our notions have greatly gained in lucidity since the time when we began to think less of the cosmopolitan ideas formerly prevalent among us and to attach proper importance to the study of that literature which constitutes the pride of the English people. Literature, that mirror of a people's life, has become more independent among us since our acquaintance with the great creations of the British muse. Our most talented poets and writers have been proud to rival the immortal geniuses of England and Germany. Our Karamsin, the best type of a Russian literary man, is greatly indebted to his knowledge of the English literature of his time for the influence he exercised on Russian society. Our Jukoffski, among the many monuments of his fame, left us a translation of the "Prisoner of Chillon," worthy of being ranked equally high as the original. The imagination of our Pushkine, so rich, so varied, and so independent, was nourished by the creations of Byron. Translations from Shakspeare have given to many of our writers a standing in literature which they could not have acquired by original productions. Some of the best dramas of the best English poet—as, for instance, 'Hamlet,' have found another home on our stage. They have always attracted, and to this day attract, crowded audiences, and the most eminent of our artists have formed their talent on the patterns given by that potent genius. Thomas Moore, Walter Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray, if not quite as popular in Russia as in their own country, are yet the favourites of our society. We are convinced that if England would but study Russia with the conscientious accuracy and ready interest manifested by ourselves in regard to her the ties between the two countries would be strengthened by a recognised community not only of material, but also of a far deeper and more intellectual nature."

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP.—At the Society of Arts, Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P., presiding, a paper was read by Mr. N. Hawes, on "The effect of limited liability partnership on the progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce." The paper described fully the forms of partnership, past and present, in use amongst our commercial classes, and while explaining their principles Mr. Hawes said that he, in common with many others, thought that the laws governing the relations between trade debtors and creditors had been prejudicially interfered with by recent legislation. The paper warmly urged the advantages to be derived from participation by workmen in the profits of trading concerns, declaring that the injurious restrictions imposed by trades' unions would thereby be removed. The chief conclusions arrived at were that, notwithstanding the losses, bad management, and disappointment characterising many joint-stock enterprises since the Act of 1862, there was no reason to doubt the soundness of the limited liability principle; that the object to be kept in view by all who joined limited liability companies was to see that their liability was limited either to the cash advanced, or to such further payments or calls as they could conveniently make if called upon in a short period of time; and that, if by affording facilities for the establishment of copartnerships in industry, or the appropriation of a percentage of profits in ordinary partnerships to all engaged in them, greater results could be obtained than by the old plan, that system of legislation by which such a change in the relations of capital and labour could be brought about would rank foremost amongst those means to which we should be indebted for the future prosperity of our arts, manufactures, and commerce. A spirited discussion followed, the speakers including M. Gerstenberg, Mr. Sydney, Dr. Pankhurst, Mr. Moxon, Mr. Field, Captain Selwyn, and others. One of the speakers stated he knew a gentleman who was a director of twenty companies, receiving about £6000 as direct remuneration, and come £15,000 more from speculations rendered successful from the special knowledge he had gained at the various boards of directors. A vote of thanks to Mr. Hawes closed the proceedings.—*Bell's Messenger.*

INCIDENT IN A THEATRE.—On the 24th an amusing *contretemps* occurred at the Theatre Royal, Portsmouth. After the drama of "Faust," a piece was produced entitled "The Slave's Revenge," the two leading characters being a slave and a planter. In the course of the play the slave is turned over to the planter, who is pretty liberal in the use of the lash. A number of seamen belonging to her Majesty's ship Hector were seated in the pit, and it was observed that they did not appear to relish this state of things, watching the movements of the two with anxious looks and expressions of disapprobation. At length the slave is supposed to be laid insensible, and the brutal planter is about to spurn him with his foot, when one of the seamen could stand it no longer, but leaped upon the stage, putting himself in a fighting attitude, and his appearance so startled the planter, that he made his exit from the stage as quickly as possible, leaving the tar in undisturbed possession. The sailor looked upon the matter as a reality, for he loudly exclaimed, "Kick a man when he is down; not if I know it!" and taking up the astonished slave in his arms, as carefully as if he were a baby, he quietly deposited him in the wings. This strange incident excited no little commotion in a well-filled house. The curtain was lowered, and it was not until Jack had been appeased by the assertion of the slave that he had not been ill-treated that he retired from the stage, and allowed the play to proceed.

FEAT IN ORATORY.—A member of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver's Island spoke in that House recently for seventeen hours, in order to prevent a bill of much local interest from passing before the close of a particular day which had been appointed as the limit of time for making certain payments. The last twenty-four hours of the twelvemonth alone remained, when this gentleman, Mr. M'Clure, began his speech. The *Examiner* says:—"Every effort was made by the majority to put him down and tire him out. With a merciless unanimity they refused to allow him to lean against the table, to put his foot upon a chair for a moment, to relieve himself from the irksomeness of his position by resting his hands upon anything, or to speak, in short, in any other than a rigidly erect and unsupported attitude. During the whole of the time they relieved each other at intervals, going out and procuring such refreshments as they needed, and always leaving a quorum in the House. When M'Clure sank exhausted into his seat, Mr. De Cosmos rose, and for the remaining seven hours of the twenty-four talked against time. On rising, amidst the groans and hisses of the disgusted and infuriated majority, he exclaimed, with more force than refinement, that it was useless for honorable members to evince their malice in that manner, for he had got up with the determination to talk, if necessary, 'until the angel Gabriel sounded the last trump.' His powers of endurance were not quite so severely tested, but the end was achieved, and when the clock struck 12 the worn and wearied champions of honesty looked round with pardonable exultation upon the anxious faces of a bought and beaten Assembly."

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Curphey, from Brisbane 4th instant. Passengers—Miss Weale, Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mrs. Weale, Mrs. Webb and child, Messrs. Myers, Paton, A. Jewell, A. Francis, A. Kipling, T. Holmes, E. de Biel, K. Schneider, Flannery, Giles, Gutschmid, Peachman, and 64 in the steerage. Q. S. N. Co., agents.

Agnes Irving (s.), 400 tons, Captain H. Creer, from Grafton 5th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Schroder, Miss Jones, Miss Gadson, Messrs. Elliott, Irving, Henderson, M'Pherson, Barling, Gadson, and 21 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Boomerang (s.), for Gladstone.
Novelty, for Auckland.
Silver Star, for Shanghai.
Francis, for Shanghai.
Wave of Life, for Port Denison.
Black Dog, for New Caledonia.
Jason, for London.
Niphon, for Sourabaya.
Malcolm, for Newcastle.
City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Kadina, for Wallaroo; Sir John Burgoyne (s.), for Port Denison; Beautiful Star (s.), Young Australia, for Hokitika; John Jay, for San Francisco; Fanny Small for Hongkong; Spartan, for Wellington; Florence Irving (s.), Lady Young (s.), Scotia, for Brisbane; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Malcolm, schooner, 182 tons, Captain Longworthy, for Adelaide, via Newcastle, in ballast.

John Jay, barque, 541 tons, Captain Burr, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mrs. Faulkner, Master Faulkner, and 12 in the steerage.

Fanny Small, barque, 389 tons, Captain Firth, for Hongkong. Passengers—9 Chinese in the steerage.

Spartan, brig, 213 tons, Captain Vandervord, for Wellington. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and 2 children, Mrs. Buchanan and 3 children.

Young Australia, schooner, 131 tons, Captain M'Gee, for Hokitika, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. H. Stirling, Mrs. Ross, Captain Williams, and 40 in the steerage.

Scotia, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Bartlett, for Brisbane.

Beautiful Star (s.), 125 tons, Captain Morwick, for Hokitika. Passengers—20 in the steerage.

City of Melbourne (s.), 615 tons, Captain D. Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Tate, Master Bird, Miss Bird and servant, Miss Burgess, Mrs. Litchfield, child and servant, Miss Mullen, Mrs. Madden, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Young, Miss Young, Miss Mudie, Mrs. Carrick, Mrs. Macher, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Messrs. J. F. Sullivan, G. W. Stewart, Braham, A. J. Horne, Litchfield, P. O. Rickards, Cuthbert, Johnson, W. T. Tunn, R. T. Stanley, Houghton, Gill, Rolls, Finley, C. M. Smith, S. Lewis, Brush, F. Oldknow, D. Nicholson, M. S. Machen, Master Brush, and 20 in the steerage.

Boomerang (s.), 455 tons, Captain Harley, for Gladstone, Port Denison, and Cleveland Bay. Passengers—Mrs. Paterson, Messrs. Bloomfield, Forbes, F. Adams, T. O. S. Green, A. G. Peterson, Palmer, Westgarth, H. Marsh, and 5 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Jane, from Manning River, with 805 bags maize, 23 bags barley, 15 bags oats, 14 bags potatoes, 5 hides; Gosford Packet, from Shoalhaven, with 700 bushels maize, 14 tons potatoes; Scotia, Brilliant, from Newcastle, with 200 tons coal, 4 tons coke; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 65 bales wool, 20 trusses hay, 1 bale skins, 36 bags maize, 39 bags onions, 3 baskets prawns, 1 coop poultry, 150 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Gosford Packet, for Shoalhaven; Kellermont, Scotia, H. M. Warfield, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Lady Young (s.), from Brisbane: 22 bales wool, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 52 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 46 bales wool, 1 bale skins, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 15 bales wool, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 21 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 1 case fruit, S. Humphries; 19 packages pines, W. A. Clarke; 5 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 packages, J. Simmons; 1 parcel gold, Flavelle, Brothers; 13 packages fruit, Iebester; 1 case fruit, W. Smith; 1 cask fruit, A. Campbell; 1 cask fruit, L. E. Threlkeld; 8 packages fruit, H. Hargreaves; 2 hogsheads brandy, Keele and Co.

EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

John Jay, for San Francisco: 561 tons coal, Wallsend Co.

Fanny Small, for Hongkong: 59 bundles 1 cask copper, 7 packages nails, 12 bundles hoops, 4 bundles saws, 22 casks glass, 28 casks horseshoes, 5 casks files, 17 packages iron, 129 pieces lead, 71 oz. 10 dwts. gold, On Cheong; 11 packages metal, 6 casks mutton fish, 16 casks horseshoes, Chen Ateak; 89 bundles old metal, 8 boxes nails, 4 casks horseshoes, 5 casks glass, Sum Kum Tye; 35 casks horseshoes, 9 casks glass, 71 bundles old iron, 16 bundles copper, Sun Kum On; 10 bottles quicksilver, War Tin; 275 tons coal, Beilby and Scott; 849 bags beche-de-mer, Harnett; 118 oz. 19 dwts. gold, Tin War; 98 oz. 5 dwts. gold, Tin Fook; 9 casks fish, 21 oz. 16 dwts. gold, Sum Ashew.

Spartan, for Wellington: 1090 gunnies sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 250 bags sugar, A. Elkington; 702 bags sugar, J. Vandervord; 2 cases cocoa, 5 cases chocolate, J. C. Neild; 26 pieces timber, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.; 32 pairs shafts, 10,000 feet timber, 62 bags maize, 20 drays, 106 tons coal, 500 spokes, 500 felloes, 100 pairs naves, W. Andrews; 56 bags maize, 26 cases kerosene, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

Scotia, for Brisbane: 130 tons coal, Captain Bartlett.

Beautiful Star (s.), for Hokitika: 2 cases pomade, O'Neill; 19 cases wine, Wyndham and Lindemann; 6 hogsheads eggs, C. Potts and Co.; 27 trunks boots, E. Vickery; 1 cask jam, J. Johnson; 4 cases cheese, 10 kegs butter, 13 bags onions, 4 cases grapes, Mayer.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—By the John Jay, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Fanny Small, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Spartan, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—By the Ellesmere, this day, at noon.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Florence Irving (s.), and Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Parramatta, and Australian, this day, at 6 p.m.

THE PARRAMATTA RIVER COMPETITION.

POLICE COURT, PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE excited feelings consequent upon the existing competition between the two Parramatta River Steam Companies—lately extended to Parramatta—culminated on Sunday the 27th ultimo, when an attack took place on board the Black Swan steamer, lying on the evening of that day at the New Wharf, Parramatta, which has formed the subject of six or seven charges before the Police Court, the hearing of the first of which commenced on Saturday, the 2nd instant, and continued over two days. The evidence was most voluminous, but the principal facts elicited are subjoined. It is almost unnecessary to state that the cases occasioned a great deal of interest, not only among those more or less interested in the two companies, but among the public. The court-house on each day of hearing was crowded. The magistrates seised of the cases were Messrs. G. Langley and N. Stewart.

George Hansell, engineer of the Black Swan steamer, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred by William Waterhouse, master of the steamer Brothers. Mr. Bowden (of Sydney) appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Roberts, assisted by Mr. Reynolds, for the defence.

William Waterhouse deposed he was on board the steamer Brothers on Sunday, the 27th January, which steamer came from Sydney and had on board seventy or eighty passengers from Kissing Point to Parramatta; their destination was the Old Government Wharf at Parramatta, which they intended to go up to; on arriving at the New Wharf, near "Sheather's" opposite Subiaco, some one called out to them that they could not get up any higher, as there was a boat lying in the channel; the steamer Black Swan was lying at the New Wharf, and the Brothers was about a length a-head of her when she was stopped, on account of what had been said; the Black Swan appeared to have landed her passengers; those on board the Black Swan endeavoured to push the Brothers off, but she came alongside the Black Swan, and fastened to her; witness said to the defendant, who had charge of the gangway; "I intend to land my passengers over your steamer;" defendant said "You shall not come on board or land your passengers either;" and shut the gangways and pinned them; witness stepped one foot on [illegible]ard the Black Swan to look for the captain, to ask his reason [illegible] refusing him a landing; he did not see him; defendant imm[illegible]tely struck him with his fist, knocked him down head forem[illegible]om the Black Swan on to his own boat, a height of about th[illegible]et six inches; defendant fell on him; he held on to [illegible] there was a water space of about two feet six inches between the two steamers, and witness endeavoured to reach his own boat to avoid falling into the water; defendant struck him when he was down a good many times; witness could not have landed his passengers anywhere else; the wharf was wholly occupied by the Black Swan; it was a construction reaching out into the river.

By Mr. Roberts: Witness was never under articles of the peace; Captain Shead was the captain of the Black Swan that day; he did not see him; he did not see him push away the Brothers, because he was in the after part of the vessel; witness did not go there for the purpose of making a row; he had no such intention, no such thought, he did not anticipate a row; he believed he would be permitted to cross the Black Swan with his passengers when he fastened to her; he was not interested in the Black Swan; he would swear he did not ask permission before he came alongside and fastened on; he never asked permission; he was not aware of any temporary construction a few yards below where he could have landed passengers with safety; about 100 yards below they had two or three passengers come on board; they put a plank on to the beach for them; they landed some of their passengers across the Black Swan, and some of them came back over her; they were not stopped when they returned; they did not stop longer than twenty minutes altogether; he did it because he believed he had a right, and in no spirit of hostility to the captain or others; he now saw the defendant cut and disfigured; we came into collision with each other; witness had a bruise where he fell across the rail, and was shaken by the fall, and had a cut on his leg, but was not much hurt; he did not know whether he inflicted the injuries upon defendant, or whether he did not; he would not swear whether he did or did not; he swore he did not drag defendant from his own vessel to his; he did not put a hand on defendant till he was on board his own vessel; the fighting commenced on the Black Swan; defendant struck him on the chest twice with his fist; witness did not then strike him; he went to open the gangway and defendant struck him, and then he struck the defendant; he did not hear the expression, "Where's the —— captain"; defendant never ordered him off the vessel, placing his hand gently against him; witness did not seize and drag him on board his vessel; when he was struck several others were near; his fireman pulled defendant off; he (witness) said to get off him; to let him up; witness saw him lie down; he never knocked him down by the force of a blow; defendant got up, got a stick, and said he would kill him (witness); he saw afterwards that defendant had blood on his face; before the second assault took place he (witness) said "I insist upon landing my passengers over your boat—open your gangways; if you don't open them I'll open them for you;" he then attempted to open the gangway; defendant said, "you shan't open the gangway, you shan't land your passengers;" a lot of the passengers jumped over the gangway; defendant then struck him; he did not say, nor did he hear his brother say to those on board the Emu that day, "We don't care for you, it's the —— on the Black Swan we want to catch; we've got something in for them before we take off;" the first act done was for defendant to strike him with his fist without saying a word; defendant was a stranger to him; when witness got up after the fall, he did not rush at defendant and strike him with his two fists; after the defendant fell down, witness did say, "Is there any more on board the steamer; where is the captain:" He did not say, "Show me who'll stop me."

By the Bench: He did not strike the defendant on the first occasion; whatever blows he gave him were in his own defence; as soon as he could, he got from him to his own boat; he intended landing his passengers at Parramatta.

Thomas Bass deposed: He was a passenger on board the Brothers on the afternoon in question; he narrated the circumstances connected with the stoppage of the Brothers at the New Wharf where the Black Swan lay; complainant endeavoured to get on board the Black Swan; the defendant shoved him back, and he nearly fell into the water; there was a struggle in the first instance; the complainant then jumped on board the Black Swan, and he (witness) then saw the complainant and defendant fighting; in the first instance the complainant and defendant had hold of one another, and both fell together, defendant on top of the complainant; he could not say whether in the first instance the defendant gave the complainant a push or a blow; the disturbance caused great alarm on board the Brothers; the passengers thought the vessel was sinking; he landed across the Black Swan, remained a few minutes on shore, and returned across her; until this assault everything was quiet on board the Brothers; he did not hear a word of the probability of an assault occurring; the majority of the passengers returned.

By Mr. Roberts: He would not swear that the complainant, holding the defendant, did not drag him down upon him; he did not see the commencement of the second row, and for all he knew the complainant might have struck the defendant first; he saw the defendant after he had considerable punishment; he was disgusted with it; he saw that defendant was cut and knocked about greatly; he considered defendant asked for it in preventing their landing; if he had not pushed the complainant in the first instance he did not think the row would have occurred; he was quite certain that it was not a gentle push given by defendant to complainant, in the first instance; after the complainant got on board the Black Swan, in the second instance, he could not swear that he did not first strike the defendant on the face before any blow was struck by defendant.

By Mr. Bowden: On the second occasion the complainant and defendant had a regular fight—one trying to get the better of the other.

Charles Edward Jeannerett, manager of the New Steam Company, deposed: He knew the Brothers steamer; she was the property of William Waterhouse; the company had nothing to do with her either by charter or otherwise; he was a passenger on Sunday evening from Hunter's Hill to Ryde by the Adelaide, and to Parramatta by the Brothers. This witness also deposed to the stoppage at the New Wharf, he said to Waterhouse, land us anywhere else but there; complainant said, "I have a right to go there and I will go there;" when alongside the Black Swan, witness was standing on the bow, about thirty feet from the gangway, and saw complainant standing at the gangway; saw him step on to the Black Swan; he had hardly gained a footing upon the vessel when he was struck by the defendant, who knocked him down between the two steamers; defendant then appeared to fall on top of him, and a fight took place; witness went on to the deck-house of the Black Swan, out of sight altogether of the affray, when he was met by the captain of the Black Swan; witness said, "here's the captain," and Captain Sheed said "are you going to strike me;" he saw the defendant with a stick afterwards; he would not swear that defendant did not receive the first blow after the first fall on the deck; he could not swear positively.

Mr. J. J. Wright, J.P., of Queanbeyan, a passenger on board the Brothers, deposed to part of the circumstances already detailed; the defendant pushed complainant back; he could not say whether the complainant fell from the push; he hardly thought the complainant fell from the push; he could not say whether he did or did not; he saw them together fighting; he saw marks of blows on defendant; he was disfigured and marked considerably; the complainant had no weapon whatever in his hand; he did not perceive a ring on his finger; he saw the defendant come up the gangway with a stick in his hand, which was taken from him, but not in a violent manner; he did not observe any person interfering in the quarrel.

Henry Bird, steersman of the Brothers on that day, deposed: It was the intention of the captain of the Brothers to have gone up to Parramatta; defendant was the man who assaulted the complainant; he caught hold of him by the waistcoat collar and knocked him back on board his own steamer; he caught hold of him with both hands, let go with one, and hit him with the other and knocked him over; he did not see anyone fall with complainant; a crowd collected round and he did not see the scuffle that took place on the Black Swan; he was holding the two steamers together.

By Mr. Roberts: He heard Waterhouse say, "I demand a landing"; he would not swear that he did not ask to be allowed to land his passengers.

At this stage the Court adjourned to

MONDAY, THE 4TH.

Thomas Waterhouse, brother to complainant, deposed: He was working on board the Brothers; when they had got up to and passed the Black Swan at the New Wharf, James Waddick called to him by name, and said, "You can't get up, there is a vessel in the stream;" the steamer was then put back to the New Wharf; they could not land their passengers without going across the Black Swan; defendant was fireman on board the Black Swan; Frank Sheed was in charge of her; when he drew near, defendant said to him, "You shan't land here;" witness said "Go away, it is not your place to prevent us landing here;" he said, "I will not strike you;" he was quite close to witness at the time, and could have struck him, but did not attempt to do so;" he said "I will not allow your brother to land over this boat;" witness's brother tried to get on to the Black Swan; he put one foot on the gangway, and defendant struck him and knocked him down over the railings into his own boat; defendant, when he hit the complainant, seemed to fall over with him; complainant did not pull defendant over after him; defendant struck complainant several times; complainant did not strike him; he fell with his legs across the rail, his body on the deck; defendant returned on board the Black Swan; complainant got up and got on to the top of the rail of the Black Swan; defendant then struck him, who got away from him as well as he could on to the deck; they commenced fighting; defendant was the attacking party; complainant acted on the defensive; he had not a ring on his finger, nor any stick or weapon of any sort in his hand; defendant appeared to get the worst of the fight; they parted, and defendant went down into a hole and brought up a stick about a yard long, and said he would strike him; witness got hold of the stick and held it; defendant did not attempt to strike him, and he did not attempt to strike defendant; defendant afterwards said to him, "I fought, and am beat," and asked him to go and have a nobbler; Mr. Jeannerett did not take any part in it.

By Mr. Roberts: I was not under articles of peace then; he would not say whether he had or had not been under articles of the peace; he declined to say whether or not he fought a pitched battle, a prize fight; the fight lasted only about two minutes; he could not see how many blows were struck; he did not believe many; when defendant fell on board the Brothers he did not, witness believed, strike complainant in the face, if he had done so he must have seen him; defendant did more than push complainant, he struck him; he hit complainant somewhere about the body, the chest, with his fists, after he got on top of him on the boat; complainant fell from the push or knock with the fists; he would not swear which he fell from; he might have got the blow first and the shove afterwards; the first blow was on the chest; defendant first pushed complainant with both his hands; he saw the defendant strike his brother; he fell with his legs across the rail, and his face on the deck; he swore defendant attempted to strike him and did strike him; he had not sworn that he attempted to strike him, defendant first got up and went on board the Black Swan—a man could not get from one boat to the other by jumping, he climbed, complainant did not pursue him; "he went after him as soon as he could," and they commenced fighting; witness was on board his own boat, a party was trying to push away the steamer with a pole; he saw the defendant disfigured, bleeding after the fight, defendant fought until he went down; he believed he lay down, he could not have been knocked down, because he was near the paddle-box; he did not hear complainant ask permission from any one to land the passengers across; witness did not ask permission; complainant did not attempt to open the gangway before the fight commenced.

By Mr. Bowden: He was certain complainant fell from either the push or blow.

James Mottram deposed: Defendant shoved complainant off or hit him and he fell, a crowd gathered and he saw no more afterwards on the Black Swan; defendant struck at complainant several times.

By Mr. Roberts: He saw the defendant strike the complainant; he did not know whether the complainant struck the defendant or not, his back might have been turned.

The cross case Hansell v. W. Waterhouse was then proceeded with. Messrs. Roberts and Reynolds appeared for the complainant, Mr. Bowden for the defence.

George Hansell, engineer of the Black Swan, deposed: On the afternoon in question he received orders from the captain to allow no one to pass over the vessel; he did not see any one on the Brothers put out any lines at all; when alongside, witness closed the gangway; he then heard defendant say to his brother, "do not say anything to him—I am master and owner of this boat, and I'll land where I like;" I saw defendant coming on to the Black Swan sponson, the fore part of the side-house, he made one step, when witness placed his hand on his shoulder and said, "You can't land here;" defendant when he did this fell over and caught him by the collar, and dragged him after him; witness fell slightly on the top of his legs; he did not fall on his body any more than he had one hand on his shoulder and the other on the deck to break the fall; defendant said, "don't strike me here"; he said, "I am not going to strike you, it is not my intention;" he then got up and went on board the Black Swan as soon as he could; he had scarcely got across the gangway when he received a blow on the side of the head from the defendant; he had scarcely time to turn round when defendant hit him several blows with his fists on the face; the wounds and bruises now on his face were occasioned by the blows given to him by defendant; he received the blows unexpectedly and without preparation; witness never intended to strike the defendant; when he put his hands on defendant's shoulders he used no more violence than was necessary; he merely pushed him back, and said "You can't land here"; he heard no one request permission to land; after being pulled down he never struck him; when defendant struck him he merely put up his hands to save his face; he did not strike him or attempt to strike him; the defendant fired away at him until he knocked him down with the force of his blows, and then he went away; he lost a quantity of blood from the wounds on his face; he suffered so much from exhaustion and loss of blood that he could scarcely hold himself up; he still suffered from pain in his head from the effects of the wounds, and had not been able to work since, and was still under medical treatment; after defendant assaulted him he heard him say "Where is the next?" there was quite sufficient water for the Brothers to have gone up to the Government wharf; the Emu passed the boat and the Black Swan on her way to Sydney about three quarters of an hour before.

By Mr. Bowden: The tide was ebbing; if the Brothers only drew two feet four inches she could pass; witness returned with the steamer that evening to Sydney and back to Parramatta, and on the following morning went in her to Newington, when he was relieved; he got the stick to protect himself.

John Ferguson, engineer of the Comerang, a passenger, deposed: He heard one of the Waterhouses say, "I suppose we will be allowed to land here;" the captain said, "no, you can't land your passengers here;" Waterhouse said, "I'll chance it;" defendant said, "I am master of the boat, and show me the man that will stop me;" complainant said, "you have no right to land here;" defendant then jumped on to the Black Swan and called out, "throw me a line." The remaining evidence of this witness went to corroborate the previous testimony. The assault, according to him was, "commenced and carried out" by the defendant.

James Graham, fireman of the Black Swan deposed to the same effect.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowden, he deposed: I did not see defendant attempt to open the gateway the second time he came on board the Black Swan; there was not a regular fight on deck; the complainant never struck a blow that I saw; the fight continued—that was while the defendant was beating the complainant, not more than two or three minutes.

Francis Sheed, Master of the Black Swan, deposed: He tried to keep off the Brothers; he afterwards saw defendant on board without his sanction; saw several blows given by defendant to complainant on board the Black Swan; hearing a great noise witness went to the front of the bridge, and saw defendant following the complainant with blows; he then went for the police; when he returned he found the complainant covered in blood, bleeding in several places; he did not see complainant do anything to provoke the defendant.

By Mr. Bowden: He said to Mr. Jeanneret, the manager of the opposition boats, "You are the cause of all this," and he turned round and hit him in the mouth.

Dr. G. H. Pringle deposed: On Sunday evening, the 27th, complainant came to his house, between 9 and 10 o'clock, suffering from several wounds and contusions; on examining him the injuries he found a large contusion below the left eye, with a superficial abrasion of the skin—a contused and lacerated wound, two inches in length, above and extending through the right eyebrow down to the bone; on the left side of the head there was a large swelling, with fluid blood, the result of rupture of one of the temporal vessels; the cut on the eyebrow was dangerous as regarded the consequences that might follow, as it was liable to result in erysipelas; he doubted whether such a wound could be caused by a naked fist; it might have been caused by a ring on the finger; the injuries were severe, and require medical attention and care.

Other evidence was taken as to the state of the tide at the time of the occurrence, and the possibility or non-possibility of passing the boat alluded to in evidence as obstructing the channel.

For the defence,

Thomas Wicks was called, and deposed: Complainant struck defendant and knocked him backwards; he did not know whether it was a push or a blow; its effect was to knock him backwards into the other boat; he saw him get up, and go on to the Black Swan; complainant then struck him again; he was the first to strike him the second time; Jeanneret did not strike the captain; he could not say whether complainant put his hand on Waterhouse.

At this stage the cases were remanded to Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

The Bench was addressed at considerable length, and with much elaborateness, by Mr. Bowden; and in reply by Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Roberts applied for a committal in the second case, upon the ground of the aggravating circumstances and the serious nature of the injury.

Mr. Bowden contended that if the Bench committed in one case, they should also send the other to a higher court.

The Bench, after retiring, stated that they had paid the greatest attention to the whole of the evidence in both cases, without being influenced in the slightest degree by any person or extraneous circumstances. It was true that these cases of assault, if taken by themselves, would, and ought to be dealt with summarily. But they were surrounded by so many circumstances, and the evidence was of so conflicting a nature and so intimately connected that they considered the ends of justice would be more satisfactorily arrived at by sending them to a jury. In both cases the defendants were committed for trial at the General Sessions to be held on the 6th of March.

ALEXANDER M'PHERSON V. THOMAS WATERHOUSE.

Defendant was charged with assaulting complainant, a fireman of the Black Swan, on the occasion of the same affray; defendant appeared to be rushing towards the parties in the previous case, when complainant caught him by the coat sleeve; he considered Hansell's life in danger, and said to defendant "Don't kill that man;" one of defendant's men struck him on the head with his fist and defendant then struck him under the chin violently several times. He did not hear some one calling to defendant that Hansell was following his brother with a stick.

Mr. Bowden addressed the Bench in defence.

The Bench convicted the defendant, and fined him in the sum of £5, to be paid forthwith. The fine was paid.

FRANCIS SHEED V. C. E. JEANNERET.

This was another charge of assault, alluded to in the evidence taken in the first cases. Lengthy evidence was taken in this case, lasting together with the addresses of the counsel—till past 6 o'clock.

The Bench convicted the defendant, considering the case aggravated by the assault having occurred on the Sabbath, and inflicted a penalty of £5.

The fine was paid under protest.

The cases remaining were postponed to Saturday.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards, February 7th: Saxonia (s.), 295 tons, Captain Wall, from Rockhampton; Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Curphey, for Morton Bay; Malcolm, schooner, 182 tons, Captain Longworthy, for Newcastle; John Knox, barque, 320 tons, Captain Jenkins, for Wellington, and Port Cooper.

The Lady Young (s.), left Brisbane Wharf at 4.30 p.m., on the 4th instant, passed Cape Moreton, at 10.30 p.m., rounded Point Look Out at 1.30 a.m., on the 5th passed North Solitary at 11 p.m., Seal Rocks at 5 p.m., and arrived alongside the Company's Wharf, Sydney, at 5 a.m., on the 7th instant. Experienced strong southerly gales to Port Stephens, from thence fine weather.

The Agnes Irving (s.), left Grafton on Tuesday, 5th February, at 9 a.m., crossed the bar on Wednesday, at 10 a.m., and arrived in Sydney on Thursday, 7th, at 8 p.m. Experienced variable winds to Seal Rocks, with fresh southerly from thence to Sydney. Cargo: 1158 bags maize, 30 bags wheat, 20 bags onions, 93 bales wool, 248 cases preserved meat, 4 casks pork, 2 casks tallow, 125 hides, 6 tierces beef, 10 cases eggs, 4 coops poultry, 200 oz. gold, and sundries.

THE SCUTTLING OF THE SEVERN.—At the Mansion House on November 29th, three men, Webb, Berwick, and Dean, who stand charged with being concerned with Lionel Holdsworth in scuttling the ship Severn, with intent to defraud the underwriters, were taken before Alderman Finnis for further examination, but Mr. Lewis, solicitor, applied to have them again remanded, having, as he stated, received a telegram from his son, who was conducting the case for the prosecution on behalf of Lloyd's Salvage Association, that Holdsworth had been arrested while passing under a false name at Basle, in Switzerland, and was then on his way to England. On his arrival in London the prisoner would be brought before the Court with the three others now in custody, to answer the charge of felony. Mr. Buchanan, solicitor, who appeared for the prisoners Webb and Berwick, did not oppose the application, and the three prisoners were remanded until Friday, the 7th December.—*Times.*

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

February 6.—Lady Darling (s.), 584 tons, Clayton, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

February 7.—Mary Frances, barque, Davidson, for Melbourne, with 340 tons coal.
February 7.—Jeddo, barque, Kay, for San Francisco, with 467 tons coal.
February 7.—Clarendon, brig, Hughes, for Melbourne, with 200 tons coal.
February 7.—A. H. Badger, barque, Brownell, for Lyttelton, N. Z., with 500 tons coal.
February 7.—Union, schooner, Dale, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal.
February 7.—Sea Nymph, barque, Walker, for Melbourne, with 380 tons coal.
February 7.—Mary Anne, schooner, Carless, for Melbourne, with 143 tons coal.
February 7.—Fanny, schooner, Downing, for Melbourne, with 260 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 6.—Spunkie, from Sydney.
February 7.—Eliza Goddard, Jane, Louis and Miriam, and Silver Star, all from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 31.—Ethiopian, from London.
February 1.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney; Rangitoto (s.), Gottenburg (s.), from Hokitika; Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town; Rialto, Monarch, Sussex, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

January 31.—Swiftsure, for London; Bildergeh, for Batavia; Escort, Highlander, W. Ackers, Sydney Griffith, Mary Frances, for Newcastle.

THE MISSING SHIP GENERAL GRANT.

THE following is a list of the crew and passengers of the American ship General Grant (now given up for lost), which sailed from this port for London on the 3rd of May last:—

Crew: B. Brown, R. Jones, R. Tyler, C. Johnson, M. Anderson, J. Stewart, J. Brown, G. Wilson, W. Mann, P. Dord, J. Brown, C. Perry, J. Barnes, W. Hughes, J. Williams, C. Duffy, E. Whitney, E. Dodd, W. Languilly.

Passengers: Saloon—Mr. W. Ray, aged 35; Mrs. Ray, aged 30; Rev. Paul Sarda, aged 33; Mr. J. Edel, aged 30; Mr. William Deans, aged 29; Mrs. Elizabeth Oat, aged 32; Mary Oat, aged 6; Rossella Oat, aged 4; Ada Oat, aged 3; Elizabeth Oat, aged 1; Mr. F. Johnstone, aged 42; Mr. John Tebbutt, aged 35; Mr. John Woodrow, aged 19; Mr. A. Morinini, aged 25; Emile Morinini, aged 1. Steerage—William Stevenson, aged 34; Charles Newman, aged 32; James Bayles, aged 28; Richard Jeffries, aged 42; Matthew Hamilton, aged 30; John Harvey, aged 28; Thomas Bachelor, aged 21; Samuel Templeton, aged 35; James Barry, aged 31; Auguste Lanson, aged 46; Clemence Lanson, aged 40; George Lanson, aged 20; Clemence Lanson, aged 3; Emily Lanson, aged 11; Arthur Lanson, aged 1; Elizabeth Roberts, aged 31; Ann Roberts, aged 2; Francis Roberts, aged 3; John Roberts, aged 8 months; Nicholas Allen, aged 28; Rose Allen, aged 25; Mary Allen, aged 8; Margaret Allen, aged 5; Josephine Allen, aged 11 months; Francis Oldfield, aged 30; Sarah Oldfield, aged 26; Frederica Oldfield, aged 11; Ernest Oldfield, aged 10; William Frost, aged 40; D. Rushworth, aged 30; H. Kent, aged 25; W. Main, aged 28; A. Mitchell, aged 28; P. Kelly, aged 32; P. Wise, aged 25; J. Seer, aged 34; P. Caughey, aged 34; R. Krentz, aged 25; Caroline Smith, aged 28; Elizabeth Smith, aged 7; William Smith, aged 6.—*Argus*, February 2nd.

The ship Tirzah, which brought up at the outer anchorage on Wednesday evening, presents very visible signs aloft of having suffered from tempestuous weather on the voyage out. She left London on 6th October; on the 16th the wind blew a hard gale, accompanied with heavy rain and a high cross sea. Through the violence of the weather the foresail was split, and the bobstay carried away. An attempt was made to secure it by passing a chain through the hawse-pipe, but before this could be effected the foretopgallant mast was also carried away, bringing the maintopgallantmast and maintopmast head away with it. December 5, in latitude, 33·46 S., and longitude 21·8 W., more heavy weather was encountered, and the wind, which had been blowing stiff from the N.N.E., hauled round to the W.N.W., and was followed by a heavy sea. While the gale was at its height, the foretopmast carried away, bringing all the yards with it. The wreck went over the side, and had to be cut away, to prevent from damaging the ship. The elements, however, had not yet done their worst, for on January 7th a heavy squall from the S.W. struck the ship, and carried away the jury foretopmast, this being the third time the vessel had been materially damaged in her spars and rigging.—*Argus*, February 1st.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

January 30.—Stranger, Alexandra, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

January 31.—Victor, for Sydney.
February 1.—Eliza Corry, for King George's Sound.

HOBART TOWN.

DEPARTURE.

January 29.—Ranger, for London.

HOKITIKA.

ARRIVAL.

January 26.—Jane Lockhart, for Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—FEBRUARY 7.

11 cases drapery, 70 cases tartaric acid, Daniell, King, and Co.
100 cases cement, Beaumont and Waller
1 case sticks, Crossman
1 case wools, M. Spence
7 pianos, Elvy and Co.
245 bags wheat, Barker and Co.
1 cases copper, 48 bundles, 1 cask tubes, 2 casks lead pipe, 2 casks hardware, J. Fitzpatrick
1 case ironmongery, W. S. Friend and Co.
27 cases drapery, 5 cases samples, W. and S. Gardiner
200 cases geneva, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.
3 cases haberdashery, 53 bales blankets, 8 packages drapery, 39 packages boots, 1 case seeds, 20 cases cottons, 4 cases linens, 62 cases slops, 12 cases hosiery, 7 cases woollens, 6 cases woolpacks, 6 cases paper, 39 cases stuffs, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
1 case perfumed spirits, Myers and Solomon
5 cases stationery, J. Andrews
2 cases saddlery, H. C. Brookes
200 cases stout, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
4 quarter-casks geneva, J. Powell
241 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott
11 packages sodawater machines, 2 cases medicine, 2 cases perfumed spirit, Elliott, Brothers
647 bags wheat, Irwin and Turner
100 packages drapery, 21 bales blankets, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
2 cases, perfumed spirits, Parrot, Brothers
6 nests tubs, 6 cases preserves, 2 cases guns, 21 anchors, 7 casks chain, 1 case saddle-cloths, 10 cases iron, 4 boxes nails, 40 packages hardware, J. Levick and Co.
2 cases sewing-machines, E. Cook
2 cases cigars, Montefiores and Te Kloot
16 casks beer, 14 cases wine, Royal Hotel Company
12 packages cordage, 8 bundles shovels, 30 kegs red lead, C. and R. R. S. N. Co.
14 cwt. beche-de-mer, J. E. Ives
39 packages hardware, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
29 cases varnish, H. Moore
2 cases books, 1 case earthenware, S. Rabone
2 cases clothing, Dalton, Brothers
1 case musical instruments, J. Wainwright.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 6.—Jane Bell, Malden, from Mauritius; Urania, from Newcastle; Coorong (s.), from Adelaide; Helen Ann, put back; Cabot, from port unknown, put in for provisions.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

February 5.—Nanbuckra, from Circular Head; Martha Ellen, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

February 6.—City of Brisbane (s.), from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Feb. 7.	8.30 a.m.	S. by E.	Moderate, and cloudy
	Noon.	S.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

FEBRUARY 7.

QUEENSLAND.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	SE. Fine			No report
Waverley	SE. Fine			No report
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			No report
Hawkwood	Calm. Hazy			No report
Maryborough	Calm. Fine			No report
Gayndah	W. Dull			No report
Brisbane	SW. Fine	29·808		No report
Toowoomba	W. Fine			No report
Nebo	S. Dull			No report
Port Mackay	SW. Hazy			No report
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	SW. Fine, warm			Calm. Fine
Grafton	Calm. Fine	29·97	75·	W., light. Fine
Glen Innes	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine	29·942	65	W. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Murrurundi	SW. Fine			NW. Fine
Singleton	NW. Fine			NE. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Fine			S. Cloudy, close
Newcastle	SW. Cloudy, fine	29·712	72·5	SE. Fine
Windsor	E. Cloudy			E. Cloudy, dull
Sydney	SE. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
South Head	SE. Dull, cloudy			SE. Dull, cloudy
Wollongong	S. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Raining			Calm. Fine
Bathurst	SW. Fine	27·702	70·	SW. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine, hot			Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			S. Fine
Orange	Calm. Rain			W. Fine, hot
Forbes	Calm. Fine			W. Strong, fine
Young	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine, warm
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine, hot			Calm. Very hot
Urana	Calm. Fine, cool			S. Fine
Deniliquin	S. Fine, cool	29·674	64·	S., light. Fine
Hay	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Balranald	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Euston				
Wentworth	Calm. Fine			N. Fine
Goulburn	NE. Fine, warm			Calm. Fine
Braidwood	S. Dull			S. Fine, dull
Araluen	SE. Dull, like rain			Calm. Dull, cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine, warm			S. Fine, cloudy
Cooma	Calm. Dull			W. Dull, cloudy
Yass	NW. Fine			Calm. Hot, fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine			S. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine, clear	25·358	63·	Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Fine, cool	29·434	73·4	Calm. Fine
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	SW. Dull	29·981	63·	No report
Queenscliff	SSW. Stormy	30·00	64·	No report
Cape Schanck	S. Cloudy	29·70	66·	No report
Cape Otway	SW. Cloudy	29·783	61	No report
Portland	SSE. Cloudy, fine	30·100	68·	No report
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	SE. Fresh, fine	30·134	66·	No report
Adelaide	No report.			No report.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41''. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1' 28'' East. 1866.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

FEBRUARY 6TH, 1867. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force	Wind: Velocity	Cloudy sky	Rain.	Ozone.
a.m. 9	29·803	68·4	85	S.	0·2	6	10	0	4·0
p.m. 3	·674	75·2	66	E.	0·2	7	9		
.. 9	·691	69·1	90	NE. b. E.	0·1	3	0		2·5
Mean ...	29·723	70·9	80·3		0·2	5·3	6·3		3·3

Evaporation for 24 hours, 0·084.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 77·7 | Sun—maximum .... 114·6
Minimum .... 64·9 | Grass—minimum .... 60·1

Total rainfall from 1st January to February 7th, 3·5 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eight years 49·9 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1867. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m.: Barometer	Temperature in shade.	Humidity	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.: Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY ...	155	29·782	71·6	83	S.S.E.	0·1	9	77·7	64·9	0
GRAFTON* ...		29·845	75·0	66	Calm	0	0	89·0	66·0	0·4
NEWCASTLE ...	132	29·752	73·9	77	S.	9·0	5	74·5	62·7	0·1
SOUTH HEAD ...	26	29·861	69·8	92	S. by E.	1·0	9	82·5	61·4	0
KIANDRA ...	4640	25·929	64·4	51	Calm.	0	0	75·4	50·0	
DENILIQUIN ...	410	29·983	65·0	51	S.	9·0	0	101·1		0

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32° Faht., but not to mean sea level.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY 8TH.

Object.	R. Ascension.	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.
SUN ...	21.24	15·12 S.	5.32	6.56
MOON ...	23.55	1·0 S.	8.51 a.m.	8.51 p.m.
MERCURY ...	21.16	18·2 S.	5.14 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
VENUS ...	18.11	19·14 S.	2.9 a.m.	3.53 p.m.
MARS ...	6.53	26·51 N.	5.0 p.m.	2.25 a.m.
JUPITER ...	21.13	16·48 S.	5.16 a.m.	6.47 p.m.
SATURN ...	15.27	16·31 S.	11.29 a.m.	1.2 p.m.

Moon's age, 3·2 days.
High water at Fort Denison ... a.m. 10h. 31m.; p.m. 10h. 44m.
GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

THE political opponents of Mr. President JOHNSON consider that his Message is irrelevant and unsatisfactory. They regard his elaborate maintenance of his views with respect to the position of the rebel States as a proof of incurable obstinacy. They charge him with having sacrificed a noble opportunity to place himself in harmony with the Legislature. In looking through this important document we have no doubt that most of our readers would arrive at a somewhat different conclusion. They would pronounce it an able exposition of the views of the defeated party, and as containing facts and arguments which it is not easy to deny or invalidate, upon the premises of his opponents. If it be maintained that the States of the Union are and ever have been an inseparable portion of the United States, and that all that has been done by the rebellion has been done by individuals who could not compromise a loyal portion of the inhabitants, and are themselves liable to be separated from them and treated as individual rebels—then, of course, the doctrine of Mr. JOHNSON is sustainable as a mere matter of pure logic. You must either deal with these States as conquered territories and with their whole people as implicated in the issues of the war, and so, as having lost their standing as members of the United States, or you must renounce the distinction between the State, as such, and the people who for a time assumed its government and misapplied its forces. On the other hand, while the logic of the PRESIDENT may be clear and indubitable, the full facts of the case are against it. No one will consent to regard the ten States who separated from the Union as only individual rebels, or as entitled, on the restoration of peace, to assume all the privileges of independent States, and among these the power to annul *virtually* the great policy which has issued from the war, and which has become the "last word" of this great revolution. The fact is, logic will not do for complicated human affairs, and while Mr. JOHNSON, therefore, may make out a strong case in favour of his own conclusions, there is the latent feeling of the great majority of the nation, that it is bound to take special securities for the permanence of the change accomplished, and for the peace of the entire territory. This, therefore, is the real point to be decided by the present Congress, and the returns to the Legislature have told the PRESIDENT that he has not represented the sentiments of the American nation.

There is, indeed, much in the Message which must make a strong impression upon all nations. The great cost of the war—the immense sacrifice of life, cannot have been borne without leaving deep gashes in the entire Commonwealth. The American people are not more numerous than those of the United Kingdom, and yet they have spent more than half the amount of our National Debt in one war of four years, and set apart cemeteries for the final sleeping place of more than 100,000 slain. The message tells us that 6000 artificial limbs have been distributed, and that the pensioners upon the public funds cost £6,875,000, and number 126,722. No doubt, all these sacrifices are compensated in the esteem of the American people by the preservation of their political unity. The revenue results, as given by the PRESIDENT, show, indeed, the vast resources of the country; and some of the undertakings in which it is now engaged are of a nature so gigantic, and involving political consequences of such vast importance, as to excite the attention, and, perhaps it may be said, the apprehension of mankind. What will be the future course and tone of the republic is only a matter of conjecture. At present, however, it must be recollected that we are too apt to imagine a strength in the United States founded upon the width of its territory rather than on the number and homogeneity of its occupants. There are thirty millions of inhabitants, but of these four or five millions are negroes, and seven or eight millions were in rebellion. If England is to be described as weak and unstable on account of her internal, but most partial, discontents, we do not know on what ground we can suppose that in a comparison of strength she would be so utterly and hopelessly worsted as some of our seers predict. God forbid that the sword of America should ever cross that of England, or that the bitterness of social animosity or international rivalry should end in so frightful a catastrophe; but we do not know why victory should declare herself on one side of the Atlantic more than on the other. We hope that if there should ever be a trial of strength we may have the moral right on our side.

The Alabama question does not appear in the Message as being so near a settlement as our telegrams might have implied. The question is reopened, but how it will be treated is not to be gathered from what has dropped from the Presidential pen. If wrong has been done, reparation ought to be made, and then we must unsay much that has been said, and condemn many whose former advice and example led to the mischief for which atonement is demanded.

The state of the controversy between America and France is only one of intervention, not of war. While the EMPEROR has spent millions, and organised armies for the establishment of an empire, the United States has pressed upon the territory in dispute, and by an armed organisation and no uncertain pretensions intimated the dread possibility of collision.

If the EMPEROR withdraws his troops, of course the triumph of the American policy will be complete, and no obstacle except such as may arise from personal feeling will exist to prevent a reconciliation of the two nations. But the position is one of great danger, and most certainly were the EMPEROR sure of the support of his countrymen—an event which might be brought about by any great insult to the national pride—he would not allow his past labours to be destroyed, or be driven from the coast of America with a hand so high.

Every Englishman will pass over the reference to the Fenian movement with sentiments of profound aversion. An armed expedition openly prepared in the United States, with all the apparatus of a provisional government, threatened the borders of Canada. Thousands were prepared to cross and follow the hundreds who entered upon that infamous undertaking. The forces of the United States were then put in motion to prevent the actual occupation of the country, which must have followed had no sufficient military power interposed. This would have been really a seizing of British territory by the United States, and must have involved immediate war. The PRESIDENT received acknowledgments for what he did, and what he left undone was passed over with much magnanimity. But the Message is an elaborate explanation of this attack; tracing its causes to British misgovernment, assuming the object of the invasion of Canada to be an excuse of that brutal measure, and making it a kind of boast that not only is impunity demanded for those convicted of this crime on the British territory, but that all persons were discharged by the order of the PRESIDENT who were liable to penalties for violating the laws of the United States made for the prevention of such undertakings. The PRESIDENT has gone even further than this, and has chosen this time to demand prospective facilities for similar undertakings, by giving power to any man to renounce his allegiance in order that he may cover his treason. England is, no doubt, anxious to satisfy all the just expectations of the American people, but when men profess to be citizens of the United States, and in that capacity make war as Irishmen, we hope the two sets of claims so inconsistent will never be blindly acknowledged by any independent Government. It is our duty as well as our interest to cherish good will towards the American people and to avoid all just cause of offence. But there is much to wound the self-respect and chill the sympathy of any man who looks at all these events, and retains in his heart a profound love for the honour, and a desire for the glory, of his country. There have been times when from the state of her internal politics the foreign influence of England has been abated, but these are only transient eclipses; and the removal of causes of internal discontent may enable us before long to show an open front as well as an open hand to all nations.

THE march of Protection seems rather rapid in Victoria. Before there has been time fairly to determine the effects of a five per cent. ad valorem duty, the tax on some articles is to be advanced to ten per cent., and new duties are to be imposed on grain and oil. When the last tariff was proposed some members of the Government who seemed to be a little ashamed of what they were doing, or who wanted to disguise their abandonment of free-trade doctrines, put forward a statement that the object of the fiscal change was not protection but a more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation. It was thought, or pretended, that those who paid duty on tea and sugar paid too much to the revenue, and that those who wore boots and shoes and slops paid too little, so the duty was lightened on tea and sugar, and a new tax was put on boots and shoes and slops. Now there is to be another change, and if it is to be justified on the same ground as before, it will have to be pretended that the first attempt at fiscal revision fell short of the equitable distribution aimed at. But it is probable that all disguise will now be thrown off, and that the new project will be defended openly on protectionist grounds. There are two items in the new tariff that cannot be otherwise defended—the tax on oil and the tax on grain. The former seems as if it were imposed to encourage the new kerosene works, which will have to operate on imported material; and the second is to conciliate the farmers, and convert them to the policy of protection. It is a bold stroke to tax a prime article of food, but the farmers are beginning to get sufficiently numerous to be courted. It is reported that this year the harvest in Victoria will be equal, so far as wheat is concerned, to the requirements of the colony. In that case the tax on wheat will bring in very little revenue, but for the same reason the protection to the farmer will be small. If the Victorian farmers are to grow wheat for export, the puzzle will be to find a market. That in fact is the puzzle now for South Australia, and only a bad harvest in England, France, and part of the United States gives hope that shipments to England may leave a margin of profit. Protection can do the Victorian farmers no good unless it enhances the price of wheat, and if it does that, it cannot benefit the consumers of the loaf.

The Ministry seem to count upon carrying their policy, and though a steady resistance may be expected and ought to be offered, still if the majority of electors are in favour of protection all round, or if they are willing to keep in power a Ministry that insists on such a policy, resistance will be overborne. In a democracy, the majority must rule, whether the majority is right or wrong. But the same force that would carry the new tariff will in time carry more. If protection is to be the governing policy, protection is only poorly carried out by a ten per cent. duty. That may be enough for some industries, but others will want fifteen, others twenty, others forty, and others fifty. The example of America shows that there is no limit to the demands of Protectionists until the prohibitory limit is reached.

The agreement recently made between the two Governments with respect to the Border Customs provides that neither Government shall diminish its duties without the consent of the other, but it does not provide that it shall not increase them. The projected increase, however, will to some extent affect the anticipated working of the new agreement. In one respect it will make it somewhat more embarrassing for our Government. For Mr. MARTIN and Mr. EAGAR, in undertaking to collect the duties on goods brought up the Murray in steamers, have virtually undertaken to guarantee that there shall be no smuggling into Victoria by that route, and this is an obligation which it is somewhat difficult to fulfil so long as the tariff of Victoria offers temptations to smuggling. The greater the difference between that tariff and ours the greater is the temptation to smuggle. Goods can be easily entered as for New South Wales and can be landed in New South Wales, and afterwards passed across the river. A mere Customs establishment at Wentworth will be no check upon this, and even a line of revenue officers along the river can scarcely prevent it. If we have to keep up an expensive staff in order to fulfil this part of our agreement, we shall find ourselves less favoured than we thought for; and we shall not get rid of the demoralisation that was already being so much complained of. The natural trade up the Murray is nearly all with this colony, the stations on the Victorian bank of the river being for the most part more cheaply supplied from Melbourne. But if there is a difference between the two tariffs that offers a margin for profitable smuggling it will be necessary to try, at least, and keep an adequate watch against such smuggling, and that duty our Government has undertaken to perform. The difficulty of performing it, however, will be decidedly aggravated by the adoption of a new tariff.

In one respect, however, the Victorian policy may perhaps benefit this colony. It may increase the trade of Sydney with the South-western interior. Our merchants have complained that Melbourne traders, with their better means of transit, push far into the interior of our colony, and even come beyond the halfway limit of Gundagai in the direction of Sydney. The new tariff will weight them in their competition, and make it easier for the Sydney merchants to retain their ground, if not to recover some that they have lost. The tendency, too, of heavier ad valorem duties at Melbourne is to give Sydney the advantage as an entrepot—an advantage which would be still more distinctly felt if we were not ourselves hampered with a five per cent. duty.

The increase of duties at Melbourne does not tally very well with Mr. M'CULLOCH's recent expression of opinion in favour of a common tariff, for he is now departing still more widely than before from the standard of the colonies on either side. And what is more to the purpose, the spirit of his new tariff is still more widely at variance with those of South Australia and New South Wales, for in both these colonies, though ad valorem duties exist, they were assented to for the sake of revenue, while in Victoria they represent no financial exigency but a distinct and insatiate protectionist craving. There is no probability, and we hope no possibility, of the same spirit prevailing in the other colonies, and in that case the hope of a common tariff must be postponed till there prevails something like common policy.

MARINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The ship Vernon, which was recently purchased by the Government as a hulk for a marine industrial school, is now being fitted up for the reception of neglected children. With regard to the suitability of the vessel for the purpose required, namely, an industrial school in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act passed last session, she was found to be the only suitable vessel in the harbour, and the price being considered reasonable, the Government purchased her, Captains Fox and Pockley and Mr. Cuthbert having, by instructions of the Government, first surveyed her and certified to the soundness of her hull, &c. She will shortly be ready for occupation.

ALBURY.—A telegram was received in Sydney yesterday stating that Mr. Lewis Jones had been elected Mayor of that town.

DEATH OF MR. SIMON KEMP.—Mr. Kemp, a very old resident of Newcastle, and mayor of that city, expired at his residence on Tuesday last. Many of the inhabitants of Newcastle testified their respect for the memory of the deceased gentleman by closing their shops. He had always taken an active part in measures likely to benefit the important district of which he was a resident, and this fact, combined with his personal worth, will cause regret as well to his fellow citizens as to his more immediate friends. Mr. Kemp was father of Mr. Charles Kemp, for many years one of the proprietors of the *Herald*, and who preceded his parent to an honoured grave on the 24th August, 1864. The funeral took place yesterday morning, and Mr. Kemp's remains were followed by a large number of mourners.

INCORPORATION OF ST. LEONARDS.—Notwithstanding the numerous admitted defects of the present Municipalities Act, the people residing on the North Shore, or at least a very large majority of them, have been endeavouring for some time past to get incorporated under its provisions. An unopposed petition for its incorporation was sent to the Government during Mr. Cowper's tenure of office, but before the proclamation could be issued there was a change of Ministry, and hence the long delay which has taken place. It appears that the present Ministry had no objection to incorporate St. Leonards, but they recommended the people to wait until the new Municipalities Bill introduced by the Government in the latter part of the last session should be passed, and in the meantime they promised to place at the disposal of the people a sum of money for the repair of the roads on the North Shore. The sum of £150 has since been paid into the hands of trustees, and expended on the repair of the roads on the North Shore. The bill referred to having fallen through, however, the people are again desirous of being incorporated under the present Act, and we understand that no objection to this course will now be made by the Government.

THE BORDER DUTIES.—The *Argus* of Saturday last says:—There was no meeting of the conference between the representatives of the Victorian and the South Australian Governments yesterday. There is a difficulty in coming to a satisfactory arrangement, inasmuch as we have no trade with South Australia over the border, and, therefore, she is not in a position to reciprocate any privilege which may be granted her.

RECLAMATION OF LAND AT THE NORTH SHORE.—Some weeks since Captain Norie, the owner of the property at Blue's Point, North Shore, applied to the Government for permission, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act, to reclaim the land on the seaboard of his property by building a wall a few feet below high-water mark. Shortly afterwards a copy of the application appeared in the *Government Gazette*, and a protest, numerously signed by residents of St. Leonards, was sent to the Minister for Lands against the proposed reclamation on various grounds, but principally on the ground that a portion of the land sought to be reclaimed was the property of the Government, and had been used by the public as a wharf and road for the last twenty-five years; moreover, that this land, with the increasing trade of the district, was more urgently required by the public now, than it had ever been. The Minister for Lands, Mr. Wilson, visited and inspected the locality in question, and promised, as soon as the documents were ready, to submit the matter to the Crown Law Officers; but shortly before Mr. Wilson's visit to the North Shore a notice had appeared in the *Government Gazette* intimating that the Government intended to proclaim the road down to the point where it abutted on Captain Norie's property. Any objection to the notified proclamation must, in terms of the Act, be sent in before the expiration of a month from the date of the notice; and we understand that a number of people residing on the North Shore have signed and sent in to the Executive Council a few days since a protest against the proposed proclamation. This protest is based upon several grounds, principally on the ground that the people have been permitted, without question, to use the road and wharf a considerable distance below the point where it is now proposed to proclaim the road to for the last twenty-five years, and that the trade of the district and the increasing population require more wharfage accommodation than can be obtained at the present wharf. It is impossible to say at present what steps will be taken in the matter, but in all probability the whole case will be submitted to the Crown law officers before any determination in reference thereto is arrived at by the Executive Council.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquiry respecting the death of a child named Bridget M'Carthy, four years old, was held yesterday, before Captain Scott. Francis Faux stated that about half-past 12 yesterday, he went to a yard in Grose-street, Glebe, for a load of manure, and there saw a horse and cart belonging to a man named English; after he had been in the yard about ten minutes he heard a child screaming, and on looking round, saw the deceased child about a foot in front of the wheel of English's cart, the horse attached to which had been started by some children who were playing about, the driver having left the horse about two minutes previously; the deceased was knocked down and the wheel passed over her breast, he picked up the child and carried it to its parents, who resided about twenty yards from where the accident occurred. The father stated that the child died about a quarter of an hour after the occurrence; the yard in which his child was injured formed no part of the premises he occupied, and his child had no right to have been in the yard; the yard was fenced in, and could only be entered by means of gates, but children were in the habit of playing there. Dr. White stated that when he first saw deceased, blood was flowing from both ears; the lower jawbone was fractured, but there were no other external appearances of injury; such injuries might be caused by a dray jamming the child against a fence; the immediate cause of death was effusion of blood on the brain. Finding: "Died from injuries accidentally received by the wheel of a cart passing over her body."

ACCIDENT FROM KEROSENE OIL.—An accident from the ignition of some kerosene oil occurred on the premises of Mr. Thomas Clancy, draper, George-street South, about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. Mrs. Clancy was in the act of pouring some kerosene from a can into a lamp, in the sitting-room over the shop, and held a lighted match in her left hand, when the gas generated in the oil-can ignited. Mrs. Clancy dropped the can, and by that means the curtains and several other articles in the room were set on fire. The inmates of the house soon collected, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any great amount of damage was done; but Mr. Clancy was very much burnt about the head and hands in his endeavours to put out the fire. The Fire Insurance Brigade and No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company were soon on the spot with their engines, but their services were not required.

STABBING A HORSE.—Some time during the night of the 2nd, or the evening of the 3rd instant, a valuable horse, the property of Mr. J. Tait Manson, residing in Kensington-street, was stabbed in the near shoulder, the cut being very large and deep. There can be no doubt it was the wilful act of some scoundrel, who, we trust, may be brought to justice. Mr. Manson has offered a reward of £10 for information that may lead to the conviction of the delinquent.

LECTURE.—Last night, the Rev. J. B. Vetch, B.A., delivered a lecture on "Ritualism," in the Free Church of England, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. There were upwards of one hundred persons present. The lecturer entered into a full and dispassionate consideration of the subject, and there was an utter absence of anything like dogmatism or censoriousness in his remarks. He pointed out that the Scriptures dealt with principles, but did not prescribe ritualistic observances, and he dwelt upon the fact that worship, to be acceptable, must be spiritual. Ritual, however, in one form or other, could not be dissociated from human worship; and in what it should consist was a matter which, in the lecturer's opinion, must be left to the discretion and Christian judgment of individuals, and of communities of believers. Ritual was only advantageous in so far as it called forth, or was subservient to, true spiritual homage, and it became pernicious when it attracted the attention to what was subordinate and incidental so that ceremony took the place of religion. A vote of thanks was awarded to the lecturer.

THE ABORIGINAL CRICKETERS.—At a meeting of the Albert Club general committee, held last evening at Tattersall's Hotel, Mr. E. B. Docker in the chair, it was reported that his Excellency had consented to give his patronage, and to be present at the forthcoming match with the aborigines, that Colonel Waddy had acceded to a request for the attendance of the band of the 50th Regiment, and also that the Minister for Works had promised to run excursion trains on the days of the match. It appears that the Redfern Municipality have voted funds and commenced the making of Redfern-street, at present the principal approach to the ground, whilst a number of improvements have been made in the arrangements on the cricket ground. It was resolved that the eleven to play against the aborigines be elected by the general committee next Thursday evening. The coloured team, accompanied by Wills, leave Melbourne on Monday next.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION, PARRAMATTA.—The nomination of aldermen to fill the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of Aldermen Byrnes, Pye, and Harvey, took place on the 6th instant. The Mayor being one of the candidates for re-election, Alderman Hooper was deputed to act as presiding officer. The Court-house was filled, but little interest seemed to be taken in the proceedings, and the nomination, with one exception, was the quietest that ever took place. The candidates were—Messrs. Pye, Harvey, Trost, N. Stewart, and Birmingham. A poll was demanded.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—A very well attended meeting of the above was held yesterday afternoon at the club rooms, Bridge-street. Several new members were elected and others nominated for election at the next monthly meeting. The prizes won at the late club match by Ella in the second-class yachts, and Crusader in the third, owned by Colonel Richardson, and Mr. A. Hamilton, respectively, were handed over by the Vice Commodore after a few appropriate remarks.

NO. 4 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—The annual meeting of the above company was held last evening, at the Brigade Office, and was presided over by Lieutenant J. J. Davey. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Lieutenant Davey, Ensign Goulden, Colour-sergeant Prince, Sergeant Levey, Sergeant Cracknell, and Corporal Davidson, were re-elected a committee for the ensuing year. After some little discussion it was decided to form another rifle club, the old one having been broken up.

NO. 1 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—The annual general meeting of the company was held at the Volunteer Barracks, on Monday last, Captain Raymond in the chair. The following is a summary of the report of the committee which was unanimously adopted. "The committee in laying their annual report before the meeting, have to congratulate the members on the efficient state of the company. Of the eighty-three members on the roll, sixty-eight have attended parade, while eight have been absent with leave, and seven without leave. The accounts show a cash balance in hand £4 2s. 9d. The shooting of the company has improved. Forty-eight men have fired during the year, thirty of whom have been regular in their attendance at the butts. Of the eight matches which have been shot, six have been won by the company, as follows:—

1. Parramatta	...	No. 1 winning by	23	points
2. Ditto	...	losing by	61	..
3. St. Leonards	...	winning by	26	..
4. No. 2 Co. S.B.V.R.	...	..	56	..
5. St. Leonards	...	..	32	..
6. No. 2 Co. S. B. V. R.	...	..	23	..
7. No. 5 Co. S. B. V. R.	...	..	10	..
8. Goulburn Club	...	losing by	56	..

The last was a correspondence match, each party firing on their own ground. The following company prizes have been competed for during the year:—

1. The company medal, presented by the captain, won by private Brownlow.
2. Silver cup, presented by Mr. Brownlow, won by private Slade.
3. Silver cup, presented by Mr. Cooper, won by private Brownlow.
4. Whitworth rifle, presented by Mr. Slade } still being fired for.
5. Kerr rifle, presented by Mr. Roberts }

The annual picnic which was held at St. Leonards on St. Andrew's Day, was well attended, and passed off most successfully. The attention of members was called to the necessity of continued attendance at parade and drill; and also at the annual course of musketry instruction now going forward. Mr. Walker expressed his intention of presenting a prize of £5 to be shot for by the members of the company. The delegate and treasurer were unanimously re-elected, and the following were balloted for:—Committee: Messrs. Lord, Brownlow, Slade, Cooper, and Close. Match Committee: Messrs. Finch, Johnson, Faithfull, Cooper, Brownlow, and Slade. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SCOTCH THISTLE.—There is some controversy in Geelong on the subject of the Scotch thistle. The Mayor, a Scot, denies that the weed which is such an annoying nuisance to the farmer is the emblem of his native country, and offers a reward of £1 for a specimen of the veritable thistle. On Thursday an alderman of the town claimed the reward for a plant he had discovered, but the claim was not allowed.

R. T. STUBBS and Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade to their sale of wheat ex Union, at Messrs. R. Towns and Co.'s Stores, this day, at 3 o'clock.—ADV.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.—Bradley, Newton, and Lamb beg to direct attention to their sale, this day, at the residence of the late R. B. Dickson, Esq., Carrabella, North Shore, of elegant household furniture, cut glass, silver plate, &c., at 11 o'clock. See advertisements.—ADV.

THE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION—MUSEUM OF INDUSTRY AND ART.—The Commissioners of the Intercolonial Exhibition have issued an address to the exhibitors, drawing their attention to the proposed formation of a museum of industry and art, and requesting their assistance in carrying out the project. The design of the commissioners is to establish an institution similar to the South Kensington Museum, London; and they point out that the first thing to be done towards accomplishing that object is to obtain a sufficient collection of raw materials by which to illustrate the various processes of manufacture. The commissioners in their circular express an opinion that the varied and interesting series of objects so liberally contributed by the Australian colonies, as well as by our more distant allies in New Caledonia, Netherlands India, and the Mauritius, are so valuable that it would be a serious loss to the community not to secure the best examples of each kind. They also state their belief that the majority of the exhibitors will not object to place at the disposal of the commissioners portions at least of such raw and manufactured materials as are adapted for display; and intimate that in cases where, from the articles possessing much intrinsic value, or for other reasons, the owners do not feel inclined to part with them altogether, contributions will be received on loan, subject to removal at a short notice. The commissioners also hope to be able to lay the foundation of a department for the exposition of patented works and models, for the display of new and useful inventions; and they give utterance to an opinion in which everyone will concur when they state that such an institution, under proper management, may be so conducted as to prove a source of great advantage to all thoughtful and intelligent minds. One exhibitor, at least, has already acted upon the suggestions contained in the memorandum of the commissioners, and there is every probability that the project will meet with warm support. In connection with the Intercolonial Exhibition we have to notice the adoption by one of the exhibitors of a course which it would be well if others would follow. Mrs. Timbrell, of Brisbane, Queensland, a large exhibitor of raw silk, has formally notified to the commission her intention of presenting the greater portion of her exhibits to the proposed museum of industry and art. The following extract from her letter has a direct bearing on the address to exhibitors now being widely circulated by the commissioners with a view to the above object. She says: "I venture to indulge a hope that this gratuitous presentation of seventeen cases of Australian silk, out of twenty-one that I have cultivated, will be considered worthy of acceptance by the museum authorities, and be esteemed as a national curiosity, or tangible evidence of what Australia is capable of producing. I believe that the French settlers of New Caledonia have already made a similar disposition of certain exhibits in their court, and so laudable an example is well worthy the emulation of all patriotic Australians."—*Argus*.

BUSHRANGERS.—Our readers will remember that in our last issue we reported a case of sticking-up on the Carcoar Road, which had taken place on the previous Thursday, and in which four men were engaged. On the next day, Friday, some persons in the neighbourhood of Caloola heard several shots fired in succession in the bush, and on going to the spot whence the sounds came, they saw three men engaged in practising with firearms behind the trees. The visitors at once became aware of the character of the men who were practising, but were too far advanced to retire, they therefore went forward, two of the sportsmen retiring as they did so, the third asked them what they wanted, and was told they were seeking some horses; he then asked if they had heard anything of a robbery at the Half-way House on the Carcoar Road, and if they had seen any police in the neighbourhood, and upon receiving replies in the negative were allowed to depart. These were doubtless three of the men who were engaged on the Carcoar road on Thursday, and the absence of the fourth may be accounted for from the fact that a man, supposed to be one of the gang, had been arrested by senior-sergeant Grainger on a charge of horse-stealing. One of the three men, while engaged in the practice on Friday, accidentally shot himself through the left hand, the ball passing upwards towards the wrist. On Saturday the same parties were again heard practising in another spot, and not long afterwards some of the police arrived in the neighbourhood, and followed in hot pursuit upon their tracks, with what result we have not yet heard. On the ground where these men were seen practising on Friday two bottles of grog and a poncho were found on Saturday, doubtless forgotten by them on their departure. —A correspondent, writing from the Fryingpan, says:—The two scoundrels who stuck up Mr. Shirlaw on Thursday week are still at large. They were reported as having passed by Napoleon Reef on the same evening, but I am not aware of any further clue having been obtained; indeed, it is to be feared that they will elude the efforts of the police. It is thought that these fellows live at no great distance, as they have been recognised as persons occasionally passing this way. It is, therefore, most desirable that the police do not easily give up the search. Mrs. Shirlaw can positively identify one of them; the other wore crape over his eyes. Information was brought into Cowra that a man of the name of Wilson had been stuck up at Berula Mount, on the road to Emu diggings. The Cowra police went out yesterday and succeeded in securing the robber near Mr. Wood's station, Brundah. Constable Purcell, of the Cowra police, accompanied by constable Fagan, had traced the robber as far as the Springs, two miles from Mr. Watt's station, they then rode on and gave information to the authorities at Emu Creek, and the Emu Creek men were out all yesterday. Having some thought that the Cowra mail would be attempted, Purcell and Fagan followed the coach from Grenfell, and a little way after they passed Brundah Creek they fell behind the coach, but still keeping it in sight. True enough, the robber came out to bail up the coach, when the two constables rode down upon him and made the capture. On the person of the robber were found revolvers and caps, balls and powder, and amongst the rest some of the notes stolen from Wilson, who had been robbed the day before. This fellow is now safely lodged in the Cowra lock-up to await the arrival of Wilson. This is the second capture within the week of bushrangers by members of the Cowra force—Southgate the other day, and now this man. James Kelly, a fine tall youth, upwards of 6 feet 2 inches in height, and who gave his age as nineteen, was placed before the Bench by senior-sergeant Grainger, who charged him with horse-stealing, and also with being one of the four men who, on Thursday last, committed a series of depredations on the Carcoar road, as well as robbing Mr. Whittaker, of the Half-way House. The sergeant stated that he was not prepared to go on with the case at present, and prayed for a remand for seven days, which was accordingly granted.—*Bathurst Free Press*, February 6.

DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT BY MACHINERY.—An inquest was held on Friday, before Mr. Lardner, J.P., coroner, and a jury of twelve, at the Grafton hospital, touching the cause of the death of one Duncan M'Phee, who had met his death the day previous, through becoming entangled in a thrashing-machine. Joseph Bratfield deposed: He was a farmer residing at Ulmarra; he was acquainted with the deceased Duncan M'Phee, and was engaged driving the bullocks attached to a thrashing-machine at work on Mr. Thomas M'Phee's farm, on the Coldstream, on Thursday morning last; David Stokes, William Leeson, and several other persons were present assisting in the thrashing; about 10 o'clock in the morning the deceased was passing the machine, for the purpose of opening the sheaves for the feeder; deceased was stepping on to the stage near to the fly wheel for the purpose of passing over it, when the driving wheel caught the toes of his foot, and drew his leg in between the wheel and the cross-piece; it was customary for parties to pass by the machine in the way the deceased was doing; but there certainly is some danger in doing so, as the space is very confined; he thought the deceased must either have slipped a little or stepped nearer the wheel than he should have done; deceased's leg was drawn in up to his knee, almost instantaneously, and the machine stopped dead; the leg was crushed at once, but deceased did not lose much blood at that time; it took nearly a quarter of an hour to extricate the leg, as there was a considerable number of bolts and nuts to be removed, before this could be effected; after which deceased was placed in a boat and removed to the Grafton hospital; there was no drinking or skylarking going on; he did not consider there was any carelessness or blame to be attached to any one; the deceased was acquainted with thrashing-machines, and well aware of the danger attending his passing so near the wheels. Ephraim Matthews Cridge deposed: He was surgeon to the Grafton hospital; he saw the deceased on Thursday afternoon, upon his arrival at Grafton; he was then in a state of collapse; he administered some brandy to the deceased, and ordered his removal to the hospital; where he expired shortly after his admission; he had examined the body and found the anterior part of the left foot torn away, three compound fractures of the left leg, and a punctured wound on the upper part of the left thigh, apparently caused by some blunt instrument such as a bolt; he did not attribute death to bleeding, but to the shock to the system from the extensive injuries received—the parts being torn and not severed; the injuries were such as would be received from machinery in the way described by the previous witness. The jury found that the deceased Duncan M'Phee met his death on Thursday last, by getting his leg crushed in a thrashing-machine at the Coldstream, on the Clarence River, on Thursday last, and that his death was accidentally caused."—*Clarence Examiner*, February 5th.

THE LATE FIRE AT COMMERCE HOUSE, GRAFTON.—The inquest to inquire into the origin of the late fire at Commerce House, was commenced at the Court-house, Grafton, at 1 p.m. on Friday, 1st instant, before Mr. Henry Shiells, coroner for the city of Sydney (sent up specially by the Government to conduct this inquiry), and the following jury, viz.—Mr. A. Hyde (foreman), Aldermen S. Avery, R. Payne, W. and N. Cowan, and William Stephen White, Messrs. H. J. Mayor, E. G. Fairman, L. S. Lœwenthal, E. Potts, William Gregory, Theophilus Beazley, William Layton, and John M'Fadden. Mr. Abbott appeared on behalf of the Sydney Insurance Company, and Mr. Michael for Mr. Fisher. The inquiry was continued all Saturday, and up to 5 p.m. yesterday. Judging by the time already occupied, during which period only six parties have been examined, and those not the principal witnesses, it is more than probable the inquiry will not close before the end of the week, and in accordance with our usual custom, we refrain from publishing any portion of the evidence, pending the inquiry, which will be resumed to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 9 o'clock.—*Clarence Examiner*.

DENTIST'S Materials, Instruments, Dentist's Chairs, Superior Household Furniture, and Effects.—Mr. John Solomon begs to call the attention of dentists, furniture, brokers, dealers, and others, to his sale, this day, at the residence of Mr. J. E. Smyth, dentist, Hunter-street, to commence at 11 o'clock, and solicits a punctual attendance.—ADV.

JOHN G. COHEN requests us to call attention to his sale this day, Friday, February 8th, at the stores of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., George-street, at 11, ale—Burton No. 3, and pale.—

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

EMU CREEK.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

THURSDAY.

There has been a rush on the gully which forms the eastern fall of the ridge on which O'Brien's reef is situated, and of which the western fall runs into the main line of diggings. There are about 300 men on the ground, and nearly as many claims have been taken up. The prospecting shaft has not been bottomed yet, and I cannot give you the result. There is some talk also of some deep sinking five miles from here towards the east, but I can get no definite information respecting it, though I believe there are some few parties out there who have been at work for some time. The rush on Redman's free selection was a hoax; some person salted the ground and caused a rush, mainly, I believe, to see what steps Mr. Redman would take.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

TAMWORTH.

THURSDAY.

Constable Norris, when returning from the sessions here, fell in with the bushranger Thunderbolt, near Manilla, and, being joined by constable Shaw, they both gave chase for six miles. Several shots were fired, but he escaped unhurt, letting go a horse he was leading, which fell into the hands of his pursuers. The horse had on a saddle, to which a pouch was attached, taken from the mailman, in which there was over £400 in notes and cheques.

WEST MAITLAND.

THURSDAY.

The Quarter Sessions commenced here to-day, before District Judge M'Farland. John Anderson was found guilty on three charges of larceny, and sentenced to three years on the roads. Julia Connors, found guilty of larceny, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

The Hero had to discharge twenty-five tons of cargo at Bowen, and has one hundred tons for Brisbane. She left Bowen at noon to-day.

The contractor of the Dalby railway accuses the engineer of obstructiveness.

BOWEN.

THURSDAY.

In consequence of the death of the chief engineer, Mr. Miller, the Hero was detained here till noon to-day.

The purchasers of the schooner Blue Bell have floated her off the reef.

Practical diggers are doing well at the Mount Myall gold-field.

Last Sunday a very severe storm passed over the town, doing considerable damage to property.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

The debate on the Tariff was adjourned last night to Tuesday next; the Opposition is too weak to make any successful resistance.

Mr. Desailly's stations in the Lachlan district were offered at auction to-day. Though no sale was effected, the bids were close up to the reserve prices.

Mr. Forlonge's New South Wales stations have been sold.

The programme of the Victorian Jockey Club for the next New Year's Day races have been issued. It offers £1800 in prizes—£500 for the Victorian Derby, and £500 for the Port Phillip Stakes.

The aboriginal cricketers play a match to-morrow. The Governor is to be present.

Business is better to-day. Adelaide flour was sold at £13 17s. 6d., or a rise about equal to the new duty; wheat, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; malt, 11s. 6d. The Madagascar sugar was sold at £21 15s. per ton for ration, and £29 5s. for medium counters.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report the cattle market very dull; prime beef is worth 20s. per 100 lbs. The sheep market is also fully supplied; 64 lb. wethers brought 15s. 6d.

CLEARED.—Young England, for London.

SAILED.—You Yangs (s.), and Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

Great indignation is felt here at the treatment of South Australia by the late Intercolonial Conference on the Border treaties.

Mr. Hulls, member of the Northern expedition, has applied to the Government for an inquiry into the conduct of the Resident there.

Rumours of important changes in the Public Works Department are abroad.

Wheat is in good demand at 4s. to 4s. 0½d., but there are few transactions, owing to paucity of supply.

ARRIVED.—Spec, from Melbourne; Phillis, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—Rangatira (s.), for King George's Sound.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c., &c.
MESSRS. INGLIS AND DUNN.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Straw; at their Depot, at 12 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Sheep, Lambs; at half-past 12 o'clock, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Eggs, Poultry, Dairy Produce; at half-past 2 o'clock, Fruit.
MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, Calves, Lambs, Bacon, Poultry, Wool.
MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Meat Sheds, at 11 o'clock, Farm Produce.
MESSRS. ELLIS AND BUTLER.—At their Depot, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at half-past 1 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Bacon; at 2 o'clock, Fruit, &c.
MR. REID.—At a quarter-past 10 o'clock, Hides, Leather, &c.
MR. GRAHAM.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, &c.
MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.
MR. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Bones, Candles.
MR. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Waggons, &c.
MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses; at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep and Lambs, Negretti Sheep, Rams and Ewes.
MESSRS. MARTYN AND CO.—At the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.
MESSRS. HARRISON AND JONES.—At the Yards, Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.
MESSRS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At Carrabella, North Shore, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Electro-plate, Glassware, China, &c.; on premises in Parramatta-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of Groceries, Fixtures, Fittings, Horse, Cart, Harness.
MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Currants, Raisins, Drugs, Preserved Fish, Hams, Bacon, Vinegar, Chicory, Hops, Rice, Liverpool Salt.
MESSRS. STUBBS AND CO.—At the Stores of Messrs. Towns and Co., Miller's Point, at 3 o'clock, Californian Wheat.
MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Rack Combs.
MR. SOLOMON.—At the residence of Mr. J. E. Smythe, Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Dentists' Chairs, Materials, Instruments, &c.
MR. COHEN.—At the Stores of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., at 11 o'clock, Export Pale Ale, Burton Ale.
MR. CARNE.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay; at his Yards at 11 o'clock, Cow, Poultry, Farm Produce.
MR. PITT.—At his Yards, Annandale, at 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Wethers.
MR. ALLAN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Clothing, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE.—The Royal Hotel, Mudgee, had a narrow escape from total destruction by fire on Thursday evening last. Adjoining the main building are a number of small rooms, used by Mr. Tuckerman's family. These rooms are very low in the ceilings, which are covered with calico. About eight o'clock in the evening, the servants were engaged in the bedrooms, and it was presumed that in passing out of one of them, the curtain of the bed came in contact with the candle. At any rate, the servants had scarcely left the room, when Mrs. Tuckerman, hearing one of the children crying out, rushed into the bedroom, and found the valence of the bed-curtains in flames. She gave the alarm, and Mr. Tuckerman, at great personal risk, succeeded in tearing down the curtains and calico ceiling which had caught fire, and extinguishing the flames. In doing so, he got severely burnt in his hands, and his clothes all scorched. These injuries are not likely to be got over for some time, we fear. Mrs. Tuckerman was slightly burnt also. This is the second narrow escape from destruction by fire that this hotel has had during the last six months, and had a few minutes more elapsed, nothing could have saved the premises upon either occasion.—*Western Post*, February 5.

EMU CREEK DIGGINGS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

EMU CREEK, FEBRUARY 4.

The great Redman case has come to a conclusion, but one that is most lame and impotent in every respect. The information charged him with a breach of the Gold Field Regulations for trespassing on the residence of a miner, named Britton Spencer. To this, instead of pleading "not guilty," as is usual in cases, he put in a long special plea setting out his free selection, and claiming to hold the ground under it. The case proved against him was simply this: Spencer pitched his tent on the ground, on the 19th December last, and continued from that time to occupy the ground alluded to. He did not peg out his allotment, being far away from others by the side of his claim on a newly opened reef. On the 13th January following, Mr. Redman with two or three men came on to the ground, began burning the underwood, and set fire to a temporary bough building that Spencer had erected. Seeing this, Spencer marked out his allotment, according to the Regulations, and on the following day, Mr. Redman brought timber to the ground, and commenced erecting a house on a portion of Spencer's residence allotment. This formed the trespass complained of. Mr. Redman put in his receipt from the Land Agent at Forbes, as proof that on the 20th December he had made the selection of this land under the Lands Alienation Act; but having done this much he suddenly deserted the long plea he had put in, and claimed the land on which he was building by virtue of his miner's right, and of prior occupation. He argued that the burning of the timber, and the marking the site of his house on the morning of the 13th, was a legal occupation prior to Spencer's, who had not pegged out his allotment until the afternoon of the 13th.

The Police Magistrate withheld his decision until he could obtain the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, first, as to whether the defendant, having put in a special plea, was bound by it; and next, as to whether the legal occupation of Spencer was to be taken as commencing at the time he pitched his tent, or the time of pegging out his allotment. In the meantime, he ordered Mr. Redman to discontinue the building of his house, and that gentleman virtually gave up the point by declaring his intention to remove the building.

Thus no satisfactory conclusion has yet been come to, and Mr. Redman evidently desires that the question shall not be brought forward. In the meanwhile he goes on building and clearing, and if the Government do not take some steps in the matter and come to a speedy decision upon it, he will have a long claim for compensation, which, in the hands of a lawyer, may be made very troublesome. But the best of the joke is that though Mr. Redman does not wish the case brought forward, his opponents, the gentlemen who compose the committee on the gold-fields' grievances generally, are absolutely angry, fairly speechless with rage, that the magistrate should have dared to interfere in the matter, should have ventured to carry out a law which they had declared faulty, and should have endeavoured to carry out regulations which they had condemned.

Whilst the matter is being argued in the Police Court, raged over by the committee, and put aside as troublesome, the miners have taken the matter into their own hands. A gutter of gold running down a small gulley leading from the Lucknow reef, and on Mr. Redman's selection, was struck by a persevering miner on Friday. The report ran that a prospect of 4 dwts. to the dish, with one nine feet sinking had been obtained. Imagine the rush that such news caused. In less than a couple of hours every inch of ground was taken up, and two or three hundred men were spread over and camped upon the ground. Mr. Redman in despair applied to have the police ordered out *en masse* to protect his selection and force the men off at the point of the bayonet. The *rationale* of this was not perfectly clear to the authorities, and Mr. Redman was directed to make a specific complaint against any one man, and the complaint would be dealt with according to law. Up to the present he has failed to do this. On making inquiry about this rush, I found the four pennyweights gradually sink down to two pennyweights to the dish, and I believe, from what I saw myself, that one pennyweight will be nearer the mark. It is only a very narrow run of gold from the reef; one of the small tributaries to the main run of the gully below. There is no doubt that many such will be found in different parts in the vicinity of reefs, but, like this one, they will not be extensive. Only some six or eight claims are on the run of gold, and the rest are all duffers.

There is another thing that the Government will have to consider in connection with this matter. Mr. Redman, by virtue of his business license, has claimed and marked out an acre of land from his hundred acre selection. This acre takes in a very large portion of some very valuable reefs, opened and proved to be highly auriferous. The place is altogether out of the run of business localities, and if this kind of thing is to be permitted, there is no doubt that many business licenses will be taken out for the purpose of securing acres where the ground is expected to turn out good. Of course, if the Government with a plethoric treasury, don't mind paying compensation, the thing will be right enough, because they have only to compensate the owners to turn them off; but if they want to save the public money the sooner this matter is attended to the better. There has been this advantage that the public have gained by the present gold fields' free selectors' case, it has opened the eyes of many to the defects of the Land Law.

The water in such of the dams as have stood against the sudden rush of the recent storm-flood—and they have been about one in four—is fast disappearing. The ground is of so loose and porous a nature that it will not hold water unless it is puddled. The dams in existence when the diggers reached here, are no guide, for the parties who constructed them took advantage of old water holes, already puddled naturally, or by the tramping of cattle. Then as the water lodged and the ground got trodden by stock, the dams became more and more capacious. This matter of dams is one of very serious importance to these diggings, as upon it will depend their very existence. Unless the dams be properly built, and to do this will require a very considerable outlay, neither the alluvial sinkings nor the rich quartz reefs that have been opened will be of the slightest value. I am gathering some data on the subject, and when I have nothing better to say, I may, peradventure, bore you with a dull column as the result of my inquiries.

I sent you down the weekly sale of gold by telegram. If you or your readers have not perfectly understood what I said there in as few words as I could find to convey a clear meaning, I may now explain that the miners being in parties do not generally sell their gold until they have washed up the whole of their dirt, unless perhaps they may want money to carry on with, and then enough is sent to the buyer to enable them to meet current expenses. As they get the gold from the panning out they lodge it with a bank, or any other institution at which they propose to sell it, and when the whole of the wash dirt is cleaned up, they sell the lot and divide the proceeds. I have seen men sell their pile, take the money, retire to a public and square accounts, and then, within half an hour, return to the bank with perhaps the whole of the money to buy drafts, to open accounts, or to lodge it in some way. There is already a good deal of gold lodged for safety, and those better up in the gold-buying than myself anticipate a large amount next week. If so, it will be sent down by the next escort, or, whether or not, you shall be made acquainted with the amount as nearly as I can get it.

There has been one unimportant case of sticking-up in this locality since my last. An unsuccessful digger, evidently a new hand in this line of business, robbed a traveller on the road between Brundha and Cowra of £4. Information was at once sent to the police, both here and at Cowra. And as I have been rather hard in some of my remarks upon the district, let me here say in its favour that the information was sent by inhabitants at some inconvenience to themselves. The result was that the amateur plunderer was arrested the next day by the Cowra police, and that he has since been fully identified by the party robbed.

Arrangements have been made for bringing a crushing machine here from the Adelong. The miners on two of the reefs have agreed to build a dam sufficient to store water enough to keep the machine going, and have also guaranteed twelve months' work for the machine; 20s. per ton to be paid for crushing, and allowance per week to be made for the use of the dam. The engine, &c., is said to be on its way, but as yet nothing has been done towards erecting the dam, even the site has not been selected. The dam is to be made by the parties on the reefs, each party giving two men to work at it, and paying a proportionate share of the cost for timber, &c., where such is incurred. They have some 500 or 600 tons of stone already grassed. A large amount of stone has been also raised from the other reefs on this field, and there cannot be less altogether than, say, 1500 tons of quartz waiting to be crushed, much of it certainly rich, for the gold in no small quantity is clearly visible running through the stone.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—You have on opportune occasions rebuked certain parties who, writing from an "Orange" point of view, would have introduced strife and ill-will into this peaceable community. You will not, then, I think, refuse to assist a large body of Catholics in their determination to put down a similar attempt arriving from a "Green" quarter. We would not, in—under ordinary circumstances, call on you for help—we are quite strong enough to stamp out any disloyalty arising in our own body—but it happens that the press and types of our only organ have just now got into the hands of a party so intensely hostile to England and everything English, that even English Catholic news is excluded from the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*. We were very lately beholden to yourself for the publication of Archbishop Manning's pastoral on the present position of his Holiness, after waiting in vain for a whole month for its appearance in what till now we had always looked to as the vehicle for all Catholic news. Under those circumstances the accompanying letter was refused insertion in that journal, and the space it would have occupied taken up by a puerile complaint from a well-known teacher, that at the complimentary dinner given to the late Denominational Board the teachers called themselves Englishmen. It certainly would have been more manly in the editor to publish what we had to say, and then reply (if he had thought it worth while) in his leading columns; but in attempting to smother all expression of adverse opinion he is only faithfully adhering to the tactics of his party, and discovering most evidently his identity with the "Liberals" of modern days. This game, however, cannot long be successful in a land inheriting just ideas of true freedom; and I beg of you, Sir, out of the respect for fair play you have always evinced, to give me that space in your paper which accident denies me temporarily in the legitimate quarter.

FAITH AND FENIANISM.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

Sir,—In your number of the 19th January, in a leading article, headed "Will there be a rebellion in Ireland," you venture to say: "It is not a question of Reform—it is not a question about Tenant Right—or the Established Church—or Education; it is a matter more important, *nobler and holier than any of these things or of all of them put together*; it is a question of the National Independence of Ireland. It is not a question precisely about the merits or demerits of the English Government of Ireland. * * * The great fault of the Government is its *existence*, for the Irish say its existence is a *standing outrage on the laws of God*, and the instincts of the human race. * * * Even if England governed Ireland wisely and well, she could acquire no right—it would be a matter for consideration on the part of Irishmen whether they would accept such rule. If they declined to do so, we, at all events, cannot make out what moral claim she could have on their allegiance. But as it is perfectly notorious, and confessed by every people on the face of the globe, except the English themselves, that Ireland is not governed wisely or well, but after a fashion diametrically opposite, the Irish case becomes proportionally stronger. In fact, so far as the logic or the morality of the conflict goes, it appears to us that the *intending rebels have the best of it*."

Such is the pith of your article, amplified into nearly two columns by a quantity of froth; as, for instance, your statement that "the British journals are actually exulting over the ferocity and savagery of the troops" that shall be sent to quell the insurrection, and your expression of grief that you cannot shield your countrymen's "wives from dishonour," &c., &c.

In the beginning of your career as editor of the only Catholic journal of New South Wales, I grieve to find you expressing such sentiments—sentiments quite out of harmony with the sympathies, natural and religious, of a very large number of your readers. Whilst I admire and honour your devotion to the cause of your country's happiness, I am sorry to perceive that, like many equally warm-hearted and well meaning continental Catholics, you allow yourself to be led away by the specious reasoning of interested demagogues. It may do for Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, for Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, for Garibaldi and Mazzini, to preach in such language the new creed of the autonomy of peoples; but for a Catholic journalist, the representative of a population deriving in main part their faith from a country never yet tainted with indigenous heresy—for you, Sir, to assert that national independence is an object "holier," "nobler," and more important than the freedom of the Church, and the Christian education of youth, and to maintain that violence and rebellion may be lawfully employed to obtain it,—for you, Sir, to hold such language is unjust to one portion of your readers, and fraught with great danger to the faith of the others.

If any doubt ever existed as to the duties of Catholic subjects towards despotic, heretical, or infidel rulers, our Holy Father, Pius IX., now gloriously reigning, in two allocutions delivered in secret consistory on the 29th of October last—the one directed against the tyranny of despotism, and the other against the tyranny of the streets—has set the question at rest for ever. In his allocution on the affairs of Poland, after enumerating some of the recent wrongs inflicted on the Church in that country, he says:—"All these things are more manifestly shown in an accurate statement of the whole case, which we have ordered to be given to you as soon as possible in print, and accompanied by the proper documents. By it the whole Catholic world will know of what long standing is the war waged by the Russian Government against our holy religion for its complete destruction in the kingdom of Poland and the empire of the Russias. We are aware that the Government have taken occasion, from a most fatal and condemnable rebellion, to adopt these dire measures against the Catholic Church, although those guilty of rebellion might have been duly restrained and punished without waging so fierce a war against the Church. And would that it had pleased God that no one, especially of the ministers of the Church, had involved himself in the most pernicious commotions of that revolution. For ourselves, now again, as on other occasions, *we utterly reprobate and condemn rebellion*, and we advise and exhort all the Faithful, and especially ecclesiastics, *to abhor and detest the impious principles of rebellion*, and to be subject to the higher powers, and to obey them faithfully in all those those things that are not contrary to the laws of God and His holy Church."

Nothing can be plainer than this. If, as I said before, doubts ever existed as to the abstract right of insurrection under extreme provocation, they may now cease. If, in the judgment of the Holy See, the insurrection in Poland was "a most fatal and utterly condemnable rebellion," what judgment would the Holy Father pass upon a revolt in Ireland? Let the case of Ireland be exaggerated as you will, can the circumstances of the two countries bear comparison? As Catholics we cannot prefer our own opinions to the Pope's decision. We must accept him as the supreme judge on earth of faith and morals—the inspired interpreter to the human race of the law of God. The only alternative is to cease to be Catholics. The Bishops in Ireland, faithful to their trust, have not failed to point out to their flocks the only course under present circumstances to be pursued by good Christians. Do not, I pray you, render it a seeming necessity for the bishops of Australia to follow their example.

I will not stop to discuss the question of the wrongs of Ireland, about which I feel, perhaps, as strongly as you do. It may be that ere now England has learnt by her own experience the true nature of Carbonarism, of which Fenianism is but an offshoot, and doubtless her admiration for the Mazzinis and Garibaldis of Ireland is somewhat less rapturous than for their Italian prototypes. Whether she has deserved to be taught this lesson I will not ask; but at least let not *us*, by mistaken sympathy with men whose ultimate aim is the destruction of all authority, religious, political, and social, who, if their real character and principles were outwardly apparent, would be abhorred and reprobated by every honest man;—let not us, Catholics, draw down upon our souls the guilt of aiding the work of the "revolution" against the Pope, of the Devil against our Lord. We have fallen upon evil times, times seeming strangely to presage those latter days which St. Paul tells us are to be ushered in by "a revolt"—times in which the abuse of power, the love of country, the development of material prosperity, the decay of faith, and man's growing confidence in his own resources, all tend to foster the spirit of insubordination, and weave in the minds and hearts of nations a tangled web of truth and falsehood, of conflicting duties and desires and interests, sufficient to ensnare if possible the elect. The only safety for Christianity and for society (I quote the words of the Comte de Maistre) is in adherence to the Catholic principle which brings everything back to authority. We, happy children of the Catholic Church, are not left to grope our way in darkness through this night of danger—we have the safe conduct of an infallible guide, who, while she fails not to warn rulers that abuses lead to revolution, impresses also upon the people that revolution is the greater evil of the two. Let us commit ourselves with all confidence to her guidance. "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but from God. And he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God."

"Trust, and obey,
Let pass, and pray."

I am, &c.,

AN AUSTRALIAN.

You will notice that the rejected address discussed the question only from the point of faith and obedience. I may take this opportunity, however, of adding that in my opinion the man must be infatuated or wicked who would egg on his simple and confiding, yet easily excited, countrymen, to take part in the bloody misery that shall attend what must always be an unsuccessful revolt in Ireland. It is true that 300 years of grievous misrule is calculated to exasperate men's minds; but I would ask, was there ever a time when a fairer promise of redress offered itself than now, when Irishmen have their fair share in that Constitution whose foundations were laid broad and deep, in the true spirit of Catholicity, by the Anglo-Saxon Alfred, whose first principles were recovered and again finally asserted by Archbishop Stephen Langton and the Barons at Runnymede, and of which the reforms of the present century are only the legitimate development—a constitution which is the mother or model of all systems of modern freedom, as it is the only one that has survived the heavy pressure of monarchical despotism on all the old freedoms—its once contemporaries—that were created under the auspices and in the spirit of the glorious Catholic Church?

I am, Sir, yours,

AUSTRALIAN.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	309	12	[illegible]
B[illegible]	266	16	[illegible]
Gin	18	2	2
Whisky	677	10	11
Rum	28	7	[illegible]
Perfumed spirits	17	10	0
All other spirits	33	17	10
Wine ... (bottle)	5	7	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in b[illegible])	57	2	0
Tobacco and snuff	54	5	6
Cigars	118	15	6
Tea	31	6	[illegible]
Coffee and chicory	1	18	3
Sugar, refined	10	6	0
Rice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	1	12	[illegible]
Pilotage	15	10	0
Dues	6	10	0
Ad valorem	807	11	3
Package charge	72	10	0
Total	£3619	6	2

The Fanny Smail cleared for Hongkong to-day, with 305 oz. 15 dwts. of gold.

Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen offered by auction, at their rooms, to-day, the cargo of Mauritius sugars ex Omer et Juliet, and quitted about 4000 bags. White crystals realised £39 10s. to £40 10s.; light counters, £35 15s. to £37; low ditto, £31 15s. to £34; ration, £28 10s. to £29. There was considerable competition, and, after the sale, several lines were placed privately at an advance on auction rates. The same firm will sell, to-morrow, 2700 packages of oilmen's stores, groceries, dried fruit, wines, &c.

The weekly wool sales held to-day were marked by the dulness which has characterised those of the past month, and prices again ruled in favour of the buyers. This was partly owing to the nature of advices respecting the close of the November sales, and also to the vessels now loading for the May sales having completed their engagements. The aggregate sales only amounted to 661 bales.

Mr. Reid offered 50 bales, but disposed of only 4 bales and bags, at from 6d. to 9d.

Mr. J. Graham sold 7 bales of skin wool at 13d, and 3 lots of pelts at 1d. to 3d.

Mr. Ebsworth catalogued 217 bales, and disposed of 10 bales fleece, M, at 18d; 5 bales, Nulla Nulla over C, at 5d.; 11 greasy, 6d.; 63 fleece, D over G, 17¾d.; 8, DA&Co. over G in diamond, 18½d.; 42, 16¾d.; 14 greasy, FA&GB, 8¾d. 8 odd bales at proportionate rates, and 10 bales sheepskins at 5¾d. to 6d.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner sold the IWL over Beral clip, 200 bales in grease, at 8½d.; 9 fleece, AF, 15d.; 10 greasy, JD, 8¾d.; 8, HKD, 9½d.; 25 bales, various, at 8¾d. to 14d., for fleece, 3d. to 9½d. for greasy. About 9000 sheepskins at 5d. to 7d.; pelts 1½d. to 2d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. offered 420 bales, and sold 237 bales. The principal lots were 9 bales greasy, Spectacle, 7d.; 13 fleece, DL, 17d; 7, E5, 17½d.; 5 greasy, 7½d.; 21 fleece, JR over ——, 13d.; 5, LM over T, 17d.; 13, PRKIMy, 15d.; 17, W, 17d; 8, IL, 15½d.; 8, SR, 15d; 12, WY, 14½d.; 38, F Warden, 16¾d.; 12, AM, 17½d.; 8, locks and pieces, GT, 14½d.; also, 10,000 sheepskins at 4d. to 7d.; pelts, 1d. to 1½d.

The Lady Young brings Brisbane papers to the 4th. The *Courier* of Saturday reports:—

The past week, being the last of the month, has been a dull one in commercial matters. The trade done has been barely up to the average.

In the import markets the chief business done has been in flour, which remains steady at previous quotations. The whole of the Albert's cargo has gone out of importer's hands, and the only Adelaide flour now in the market is that ex King Oscar. A portion of her cargo was damaged. The only other vessel of which we have advices is the Contest, barque, which sailed from Port Adelaide on the 17th or 18th January, and may, therefore, be looked for daily. For best brands of South Australian flour £14 10s to £15 is the current rate. Californian is worth £14 to £14 10s, and Chilian, £12 10s to £13. With regard to liquors, there is little to be said. Some small parcels of the new brew of Allsopp's bulk ale have arrived by way of Sydney, and may be purchased at £7 17s 6d to £8 5s per hogshead. This is the only change we have heard of in malt liquors. By late arrivals, some shipments of Martell's and Hennessy's case brandies have come forward, and have been placed at a reduced figure. The quotation now ranges from 26s 6d to 28s per case in bond. Candles, full weights, are scarce in this market, and consequently holders are firm in their demands. Belmonts and Neves are worth 1s 1d to 1s 1½d. In groceries the only changes have been in raisins and sardines, both of which are lower. The last named have receded considerably, and quarters are now to be purchased at 6s to 6s 3d. Raisins are ½d per lb. lower, and are selling at 6d, with little demand. Salt is somewhat higher, and coarse is selling at £7 to £7 10s.

In produce there is not much doing. The chief demand is for maize, of which shipments come forward freely from the Clarence. The whole of the cargo of the Willing Lass, which arrived early last week, has gone into second hands at rates ranging from 4s to 4s 6d. The Octoroon arrived from the same port on Sunday last, and nearly the whole of her cargo has also found a market at similar rates. Bran is easy, with little inquiry. The demand for pollard continues, but the supplies to hand are small. Hay is a drug. The crop of Queensland potatoes is now all but exhausted, and its place in the market is being taken by shipments from Sydney. The small parcels which have come to hand by the steamers are selling at £6 10s to £7.

There have not been many transaction in wool during the week. One or two clips have changed hands at 16½d to 17d, and a superior Downs clip at 20d, delivered here. Sheepskins have been sold at 6d to 7d for full-woolled skins, and 2d for pelts. The sales of hides have been confined to transactions in butchers' lots, which have realised an average of 11s. The same remark applies to tallow, and good town lots have been sold at £36 for beef, and £40 for mutton.

We have Melbourne papers to the 2nd instant. The *Argus* supplies the following commercial intelligence:—

In the import markets business maintains rather an inanimate appearance, the demand for merchandise generally having been somewhat circumscribed to-day. In the market for breadstuffs there is little Adelaide flour offering, and prices are inclined to harden. Best town brands, which are wanted for shipment, would realise £12 15s to £13; for country brands we quote £12. Trade sales of sound Chilian wheat are mentioned at 4s 9d, and at auction 4s 3d to 4s 4½d was realised for a parcel of faulty. Maize is a shade easier, and difficult to quit at 4s 3d to 4s 4d. Candles meet with a fair inquiry, and parcels are readily disposed of at 1s 1d, numerous sales of Belmont and other descriptions having been effected at our quotations. The public sale of sugar was well attended, but the bidding was somewhat slow; nearly 6000 bags of the 7000 offered, however, were disposed of at prices which show a slight advance. Rations were quitted at 24s to 24s 3d for low to 28s 6d for best sorts, 34s 3d for good to 35s 6d for fine counters, 34s 6d to 37s for good to finest yellow crystals, and 38s 6d for middling to 39s 9d for fine white crystals. Inquiries for butter are still experienced; 13d is now generally asked for good Cork, and we hear of about 150 firkins having been placed at close on this figure. An invoice of American chairs found a purchaser at 20 per cent. advance. Cornsacks have been in some request; and holders having eased somewhat in their demands, sales to the extent of about eighty bales of Dundee have been made at 13s 3d, and a shade under. Halves sardines have been quitted at 8s 6d, and quarters at 5s 6d. Sales of American oysters have been effected at 9s 6d. Oilmen's stores are asked for, and invoices of assortments have been sold at very full rates. A shipment of about seven tons of polar oil has been cleared off, to land, at up to £54. In liquids, we note sales of Barclay's, Byass's, and Machen's stout, at prices rising from 8s 6d to 9s 3d. Trade parcels of Martell's pale brandy, in quarters, have been disposed of at 6s 9d. Hennessy's case brandy continues to meet with a fair amount of notice, at 26s for trade parcels, to a trifle under for larger quantities. By auction 180 packages of twist and tens tobacco were quitted at from 7d to 1s 1½d, according to quality.

Our Tasmanian files are to the 30th ultimo. The *Mercury* reports:—

To-day business has been rather dull, and excepting for the supply of local wants there has been little doing. Prices remain at our former quotations, viz.:—Flour, £11 10s per ton; wheat, 5s per bushel; oats, 4s per bushel; butter, 1s 2d per lb.; cheese, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb.

News from Hokitika is to the 26th ultimo. The *West Coast Times* says of the markets:—

The activity in business noted in our last week's report has been fully maintained during the early part of the week; the visit of his Excellency the Governor (Sir George Grey) to Hokitika, having postponed commercial matters for the last three days. Imports have comprised chiefly produce coastwise, the abundant supply having caused a downward tendency. We have no alteration to note in wines and spirits, with the exception of first-class case brandy, for which there has been some inquiry. Brandy, in bulk, has been taken into stock freely. Geneva has fully maintained our last quotations, stocks in bond fully warranting the advance noted. Beer, in glass, has been in better demand. Provisions have found a good market, maintaining our last quotations, with an upward tendency. Oilmen's stores sell freely at a slight advance on late rates. Candles: The advices from Melbourne of an advance in price has only partially affected this market, stocks being in full average. Quotations remain without material alteration. The flour market is without alteration. Late advices from Victoria have not tended to harden prices here.

The *Times* of 3rd December states:—

The report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, to be presented on Thursday next, recommends a dividend for the half-year of 3 per cent., with a distribution of 3½ per cent. from the underwriting account, making, with the dividend 3½ per cent. declared in June, a total of 9 per cent. for the year. The assets of the company, including £3,048,163 for stock of ships, less the amounts deducted for depreciation, are £4,144,290, while the liabilities, including £2,300,000 paid-up capital and £426,500 debentures, are £3,685,275, showing a surplus of £459,015.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DELIVERED ON THE 4TH DECEMBER.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :—

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labours. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation.

RESTORATION OF PEACE AND GOOD FEELING.

The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the general Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and senators and representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

THE ADMISSION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SOUTH.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal senators and representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the general Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses which, by the constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States and the Federal Government, extending from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States, and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the coloured race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favour of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the constitution, that "each State shall have at least one representative," and that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the national Legislature.

TERRITORIAL CONDITION OF THE STATES REPUDIATED.

It is true it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Governments have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our Republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion, each house declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged, upon our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, whilst in other instances representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavouring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the Act approved 5th August 1861. Congress, by the Act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognised their presence as States in the Union; and they have for judicial purposes been divided into districts as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR WAS TO RESTORE, NOT TO DESTROY THE STATES.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor, on the 22nd day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States had in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts.

NO DANGER TO BE APPREHENDED FROM DISLOYAL REPRESENTATIVES.

In the admission of Senators and representatives from any and all of the States there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each house is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a senator or representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected, or should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the house of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of Government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

THE ADMISSION OF THE SOUTH IMPERATIVELY DEMANDED.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigour and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people and established upon the principles of liberty, justice, and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates."

NO CHANGE OF THE CONSTITUTION BY USURPATION.

But let there be no change by usurpation; for "it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his countrymen the true principles of their constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the general government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our government is not to be maintained, nor our Union preserved, "by invasions of the rights and power of the several States. In thus attempting to make our general government strong we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the constitution and the laws.

THE REVENUE AND COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional or unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY SATISFACTORY.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865—the last year of the war—the public debt was increased 941,902,532 dollars, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to 2,740,854,750 dollars. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to 2,551,310,006 dollars, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been 206,379,565 dollars. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, last, the debt would be increased 112,194,947 dollars. During that period, however, it was reduced 31,196,387 dollars, the receipts of the year having been 89,905,905 dollars more, and the expenditures 200,529,235 dollars less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of Government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were 558,032,620 dollars, and the expenditures 520,750,940 dollars, leaving an available surplus of 37,281,680 dollars. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1867, will be 475,061,386 dollars, and that the expenditure will reach the sum of 316,428,378 dollars, leaving the Treasury a surplus of 158,633,308 dollars. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to 436,000,000 dollars, and that the expenditures will be 350,247,641 dollars, showing an excess of 85,752,359 dollars in favour of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organised, equipped, and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbour and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorised during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharged soldier the well earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus, and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is 25,205,669 dollars.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels employed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a Navy Yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension Fund amounts to 11,750,000 dollars, having been increased 2,750,000 dollars during the year. The expenditure of the department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last is 43,324,526 dollars, and the estimates for the coming year amount to 23,568,430 dollars. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow citizens are earnestly recommended to the favourable attention of Congress.

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The report of the Postmaster-General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30th, 1866, were 14,386,986 dollars, and the expenditure 15,352,079 dollars, showing an excess of the latter of 965,093 dollars. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the Act approved July 28th, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of 700,000 dollars for the mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenue yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only 265,093 dollars—a sum within 51,141 dollars of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of 8,410,184 dollars. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails, and an allowance to each Post Office department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the despatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

AFFAIRS OF THE INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year, four million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the Homestead Act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development.

Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent diverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigour and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen millions four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the federal government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund was 228,297 dollars.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi River. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECOMMENDED.

The district of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the national councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow citizens residing in the district, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorising the electors of the district of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the district are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in his efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganisation of domestic industry.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The entire success of the Atlantic telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the province of Newfoundland is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two continents through the Pacific ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamtschatka and the Russian possessions in America.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign governments of persons convicted of infamous offences on condition of emigration to our country has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they had just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

MISSION OF MINISTER CAMPBELL AND GENERAL SHERMAN.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing the maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico when, on the 22nd of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that the decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and the people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

UNSETTLED CONDITION OF AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

THE FENIANS.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned by proclamation against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, in the province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted.

SEVERITY IN THE PUNISHMENT OF POLITICAL OFFENDERS INJUDICIOUS.

Fully believing in the maxim of Government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government in behalf of the convicted persons as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character, and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and by striking at a British province on this continent was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalisation. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country.

These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as these laws remain upon our statute books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime an absolute political right of self-expatriation and a choice of a new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalised in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing, and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favourable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle so long maintained by the Executive Department that naturalisation by one State fully exempts the native born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the constitution I have thus submitted to the representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavour to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the constitution, the preservation of the union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, December 3rd, 1866.

THE SPEECH OF A PLOUGHMAN.

On the 9th November a social meeting of ploughmen, to which their wives and sweethearts were invited, and in large numbers attended, was held in the Phœnix Hall, Edinburgh, which was crowded to excess. Addresses were delivered by several ploughmen, and in the course of the evening Mr. Thomson, president of the Ploughmen's Association, and a man named Tam Ewing were each presented, at the hands of the chairman, with a purse containing eight sovereigns, in recognition of their services to the Ploughmen's Association. Tam Ewing made a characteristic speech in acknowledging the present, in the course of which he said :—

"We must paddle oor ain canoe. (Laughter.) It's an auld proverb, 'a ganging fit's aye getting;' and Tam's gane mony a weary fit through wind and rain since the commencement of the ploughmen's agitation, an' he's no jist killed yet, but wonderfu' fresh, as you can see, and in gay guid fettle for another year's campaign. (Laughter and cheers.) He had suffered mair frae the iron hand o' oppression than frae the blasts o' natur'. At the commencement of this agitation I was led to lift my feeble voice, and to pourtray the hardships and privations o' the ploughmen's lot; and, alang with some mair of my brethren in toil, to expose the poor accommodation of the houses we had to live in, the hamely fare we had to work on, and the miserable pay we got for our hard labour. (Cheers.) Take a ploughman with his wife and six bairns, as one of the speakers has spoken of—which is gey near oor average—(laughter)—as we are a gey productive class—on water brose and muslin kail though it be—(laughter and cheers)—divide our average wages—12s. 6d.—among the eight for seven days in the week. I'm no great arithmetician, but I think it just comes to 2½d. and five-sevenths of a farthing. A heavy sum, indeed! Jist the price of two sma' penny baps wi' a halfpenny's worth o' milk to satisfy the craving appetites of each individual for twenty-four hours. Puir criminal allowance indeed, not one mite left to pay oor tailors, oor shoemakers, oor teachers, or oor doctors! We are puir sons of oppression wanderin, from ae place to anither, thinkin' we might get a blink o' the star o' freedom and comfort for oorsels an' oor puir wives and bairns; but instead of getting that blink we often launch oorsels worse into the gulf of misery an' nakedness. The press o' the country reported what I said, and the name of Tam Ewing struck terror into the hearts of evil doers. (Laughter and cheers.) The farmers were heard saying, "Be sure and gie the men guid meel and tatties, or that body Tam Ewing will expose us through the whole country." (Laughter and cheers.) And when the hiring markets of last spring cam round I found I was a doun man. They held up their hands at me, and said—"We canna hire that man, he is a limb o' the diel. (Laughter.) If the farmers are fu' o' vital Christianity, I pity puir Tam's humanity. In fact, I was beginning to think in my ain mind that there was nothing before him but the road and the meal pock, but its no jist come to that yet. (Cheers.) Burns said—

'The last o't, the warst o't,
Its only but to beg.'

And I would sooner beg than I would beck or boo to the rich or great. I have ever given a fair return of labour for my humble wages. The spirit that is within me rebels at insult and injury done tae oor class, and I shall not cease to labour until I have the ploughmen's class elevated to a higher and better position among the working classes of the country—(cheers)—and if you are prepared to go along wi', an' join hand in hand thegither, then there are nae fear but we will gain the day over sma' pay an' low diet." (Cheers.) After thanking the meeting for the present made him, he continued—"I hope to see this mark of your kindness to me repaid in some measure by all oor ploughmen getting naething less than £20 a year, wi' their rations. That is the text marked for the year 1867. (Loud cheers.) Be true to ane anither, an'

'Let us pray that come it may
As come it will for a' that.'

(Cheers.) Tam had aye mair faith in working than in praying a' his days—(laughter)—tho' maybe baith's best. (Cheers.) The farmers needna' think they will crush him oot o' existence in 1867—for he's a sturdy little tyke, and ane that'll raither be led than be driven ony day." (Laughter and cheers.)

THE ROMAN SENATE AND THE POPE.

A PAMPHLET entitled "Il Senato Romano e il Papa" is circulated in diplomatic quarters in Paris. Every member of the Roman aristocracy and the foreign diplomatic body found a copy of it at his residence, where it had been placed by an unknown hand. Thousands of copies have been circulated among the people of that city. On the title-page are the arms of the Roman Senate; the date is All Souls' Day, and the work bears the signature of "Stefano Porcari." That name involves an allusion to the grave events which took place at Rome in 1453, when the conspiracy was discovered, the object of which was the taking away of the temporal power of the Pope. The pamphlet, relying upon history and upon ancient and modern law, tends to shew that it is for the Romans alone to decide on their own destiny; and in conclusion the writer proclaims the maxim of Cavour, *Chiesa libera in libero Stato* (a free Church in a free State). A letter from Rome in the *Salut Public* of Lyons gives the subjoined further details respecting this production :—

"It is a brochure of 34 pages, and its object is to demonstrate that at Rome, under the Kings, the Republic, and the Emperors, the authority of the law and of sovereignty never left the hands of the Senate and the Roman people. Coming to the Popes, it points out that the Pontifical authority was completely overthrown by the Senate, which reckoned among its members Crescenzio, Giordano, Pierleoni, Rienzi, Porcari, and lastly, the Cardinal Pompeo Colonna, and mentions the agreements stipulated between the Senate and Pope Clement III., Gregory IX., Boniface IX., and Innocent VII., acting as rival Powers. Arriving then at the epoch of Pius IX., the author reviews the various laws suggested to that Pontiff by the feeling of jealousy which he must have inherited from his predecessors. He proves that under Pius IX. all political representation was taken away from the Senate; also that every guarantee was destroyed that had been granted by the fundamental statute of March, 1848, and that the legal representation of the country passed into the hands of the two Councils whose duty it is to deliberate on all matters of public administration. If it be asked what are the rights of the Pope over Rome, the pamphlet answers "None." They do not possess the right derived from a gift, because Rome was never given to them; nor that founded on a spontaneous obedience, because, in fact, the Romans have a thousand times risen against the Popes; nor that arising from custom and vassalage, because Rome, a free city from its foundation, has always been governed by magistrates taken from two principal orders, the patricians and the plebeians. It is not for having been forcibly subjected to papal usurpation, and for having bent under violence, that the Roman people has lost its rights."

The *Messager du Midi* has the following:—

"The Ministerial decision on the subject of the thirty-three men of the Antibes legion detained at Fort Nicholas has been made known. Desertion from a foreign service not being punishable by the French military tribunals, even when that service has been authorised by France, these soldiers will not have to appeal before any military court. Consequently, by the decision of the Minister of War, thirty-one of them have been sent to Africa and placed at the disposition of the Governor-General of Algeria, and the two others, who do not belong to the French army, have been simply set free."

YANKEES IN SYRIA.—The *Telegraph* notices the curious fact that the ship Hetty Helen, from New York, brought over to Jaffa a whole assorted cargo of Yankee emigrants, who, of all the places in the world, had pitched upon the plains of Sharon for a settlement. There is really something very odd and striking in this importation of the newest people in one of the most ancient localities and populations of history. A greater contrast than that between New York and Jaffa could not be found in all the world. Everybody knows what the American city is; that of Syria is a grey Arab town perched upon a little hill, with no harbour, no life, no bustle, nothing to care about, nothing to take up the attention save coffee and pipes, and the occasional swindling of Nazarene dogs who land there on the way to Jerusalem. Jaffa sits blinking in the sun atop of its hillock, with the Mediterranean waves fussing into froth against its tumble-down quay, just as if it were dreaming of the antique times, when it was, in the language of these new visitors, "quite a place." For only to remember what Jaffa used to be make these Yankees as Jaffaists would say, "sons of yesterday." Let no one, however, doubt that these cute New Englanders know what they are doing. Jaffa is of little account for business, beauty, or anything else except melons and ancient history; but outside and behind the city lies a plain unsurpassed for richness. It is the plain of Sharon, whose roses blossom and shed fragrance through the religious literature of half the world, and which boasts the very finest orange and lemon gardens in all the earth. The soil that can produce such fruit ought, with Yankee culture, to do almost anything; and, indeed, the plain of Sharon never wanted much more than water, and a little scratching with the crooked stick called a Syrian plough, to produce whatever is wanted. Our Transatlantic friends always had a sharp eye for "water privileges" and "almighty fine locations;" but what a scent they must have had for them to find out this fat and likely place from the other side of the globe! Doubtless, they will "prospect" the country, now they are there; and should they go north to the plain of Esdraelon, under the hills of Nazareth, they will see a still more promising site for enterprising Yankees, if they can only manage the Bedoueens and bribe the Turks. The fattest and richest corn-ground in the world, flat as a billiard-table, and close to the sea, is to be found by hundreds and thousands of acres; but it is untilled, and yields only the mandrake, the great Syrian thistle, and the Palestine lilies, for the Turks have no power or will to keep Arabs from turning their mules into the barley of the peasants when it comes up. The Yankee and the roses of Sharon or the lilies of Jezreel come oddly enough together; but we should not grudge the contrast if it could do something for sad and fair Syria.

PUNISHING HIS STOMACH.—At our school-feast, writes the Superintendent, everybody had exhibited a tolerable appetite, but one boy had eaten to repletion, so that when I saw him suddenly turn very pale, and attempt to rise from the table, I began to fear that he had made himself ill. "What's the matter, my good boy?" inquired I, while a sympathising throng of philanthropic ladies, who had been acting as waiters upon the company, gathered around the sufferer. "Do you feel unwell?" "My stomach aches, sir," replied the boy, with great distinctness. "Dear me!" said I, almost suffocated with my endeavour to repress laughter; "don't you think you had better go home?" "No, no, sir," replied the lad with determination. "It will ache a precious sight more afore I ha' done wi' him!" And I am bound to say that he did not submit to the threatened dictation, but devoured two slices of cold pudding in addition to his previous supplies, as well as an enormous hunch of bread and cheese.—*"Editor's Drawer," in Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

You can tell how wide a man's reputation is, but you can't tell how long.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1470070

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

FROM AND AFTER 1ST FEBRUARY, 1867.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. noon	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	12. p.m.	Saturday Train (additional) p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Sydney	6 45	5 40	9 0	10 15	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	6 30	7 30	11 30	1 30	9 0	2 15	5 0
Newtown	6 52	5 46	...	10 21	12 6	2 6	4 36	...	5 36	6 36	7 36	11 40	...	9 7	2 21	5 7
Petersham	...	5 51	...	10 24	12 10	2 10	4 41	...	5 40	6 40	7 40	11 46	...	9 12	2 26	5 12
Ashfield	7 2	5 57	...	10 30	12 16	2 16	4 47	...	5 46	6 46	7 46	11 53	...	9 19	2 31	5 19
Burwood	7 9	6 5	9 17	10 36	12 21	2 23	4 53	5 20	5 52	6 53	7 52	12 0	...	9 25	2 35	5 25
Homebush	...	6 7	*	10 40	12 25	2 27	4 55	*	5 54	6 57	7 54	12 5	...	9 28	2 40	5 28
Haslem Creek	...	...	...	10 45	...	2 34	...	5 30	...	7 4	8 4	...	...	9 36	2 47	5 36
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	7 30	...	9 40	10 56	...	2 41	...	5 46	...	7 11	8 11	12 30	2 3	9 50	2 55	5 50
Parramatta	7 35	...	9 47	11 0	...	2 45	...	5 52	...	7 15	8 15	12 40	2 13	10 0	3 0	6 0
Blacktown	...	...	10 5	...	...	...	...	6 10	...	...	...	1 11	2 35	10 25	...	6 25
Rooty Hill	...	...	10 14	...	...	...	...	6 19	...	...	...	1 30	2 46	10 34	...	6 34
South Creek	...	...	10 27	...	...	...	...	6 32	...	...	...	1 50	2 55	10 45	...	6 45
Penrith	...	...	10 37	...	...	...	...	6 42	...	...	...	2 5	3 5	10 55	...	6 55
Blacktown Departure	...	...	10 5	...	...	...	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	2 38	10 22	...	6 22
Riverstone	...	...	10 37	...	...	...	...	6 42	...	...	...	...	3 10	10 54	...	6 54
Mulgrave	...	...	10 58	...	...	...	...	7 3	...	...	...	...	3 25	11 15	...	7 15
Windsor	...	...	11 9	...	...	...	...	7 14	...	...	...	...	3 33	11 26	...	7 26
Richmond	...	...	11 25	...	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	3 45	11 42	...	7 42
Fairfield	7 53	...	9 51	...	...	...	...	5 56	...	...	...	...	2 14	10 3	...	6 3
Liverpool	8 15	...	10 4	...	...	...	...	6 9	...	...	...	...	2 26	10 16	...	6 16
Campbelltown	8 58	...	10 34	...	...	...	...	6 39	...	...	...	...	2 53	10 46	...	6 46
Menangle	9 15	...	10 51	...	...	...	...	6 56	...	...	...	...	3 11	11 2	...	7 2
Picton	9 55	...	11 20	...	...	...	...	7 35	...	...	...	...	3 40	11 31	...	7 31

Fast train will stop at stations marked thus * to pick up passengers for stations beyond Parramatta.

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. a.m.	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday Train (additional) p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Picton	2 0	...	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	12 15	7 55	4 0	...
Menangle	2 36	...	7 37	...	...	...	...	...	4 35	...	...	12 46	8 25	4 28	...
Campbelltown	3 5	...	7 55	...	...	...	...	...	4 46	...	...	1 6	8 45	4 45	...
Liverpool	3 56	...	8 23	...	...	...	...	...	5 13	...	...	1 34	9 14	5 13	...
Fairfield	4 18	...	8 32	...	...	...	...	...	5 23	...	...	1 43	9 23	5 23	...
Richmond	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 46	...	...	12 0	7 45	3 46	...
Windsor	...	...	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	12 15	8 0	4 0	...
Mulgrave	...	...	7 25	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	...	...	12 25	8 10	4 10	...
Riverstone	...	...	7 46	...	...	...	...	...	4 31	...	...	12 45	8 31	4 31	...
Blacktown Arrival	...	...	8 18	...	...	...	...	...	5 3	...	...	1 20	9 0	5 3	...
Penrith	3 0	...	7 45	...	...	...	...	...	4 35	...	...	12 56	8 36	4 35	...
South Creek	3 25	...	7 56	...	...	...	...	...	4 46	...	...	1 8	8 48	4 48	...
Rooty Hill	3 42	...	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	4 57	...	...	1 18	...	4 57	...
Blacktown	4 0	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	...	...	1 26	9 6	5 6	...
Parramatta	4 25	7 55	8 38	...	11 15	...	3 0	...	5 28	...	7 40	1 46	9 27	5 27	...
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	4 50	8 0	8 48	...	11 21	...	3 5	...	5 36	...	7 45	1 58	9 37	5 36	5 45
Haslem Creek	...	8 6	...	...	11 27	...	3 13	...	...	...	7 53	...	9 45	...	5 56
Homebush	...	8 14	...	9 10	11 35	12 50	3 22	5 0	...	6 0	8 0	...	9 54	...	6 2
Burwood	...	8 19	9 5	9 13	11 39	12 52	3 26	5 4	5 55	6 4	8 4	2 13	9 59	...	6 7
Ashfield	...	8 25	...	9 18	11 46	1 0	3 32	5 8	...	6 8	8 8	2 18	10 5	...	6 13
Petersham	...	8 31	...	9 23	11 51	1 6	3 38	5 13	...	6 13	8 13	2 26	10 11	...	6 19
Newtown	...	8 35	...	9 27	11 56	1 9	3 41	5 17	...	6 17	8 17	2 30	10 15	...	6 24
Sydney	5 40	8 45	9 25	9 36	12 6	1 15	3 47	5 26	6 12	6 25	8 25	2 36	10 26	6 6	6 34

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 9 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek and Rooty Hill by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 12 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

Stations. Trains leave—	Passengers. a.m.	Passengers. a.m.	Passengers. p.m.	Goods. a.m.	Sunday passenger a.m.	Sunday passenger p.m.
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ...... Arr.	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ...... Dep.	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
*Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
*Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland ...... Arr.	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland .... Dep.	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	8 0	8 35	12 20	12 50	2 10	4 5	4 30
East Maitland	8 10	8 45	12 30	1 0	2 20	4 15	4 40
West Maitland Arr.	8 25	....	12 47	....	2 33	4 30	....
West Maitland	....	8 35	....	12 47	2 40	....	4 30
East Maitland	8 15	8 50	12 35	1 5	2 50	4 18	4 45
Morpeth ...... Arr.	8 25	9 0	12 45	1 15	3 0	4 25	4 55

GOODS AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave—	Goods. a.m.	Goods. p.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.
Morpeth	11 10	5 5	8 0	8 35	4 5	4 40
East Maitland	11 25	5 15	8 10	8 45	4 15	4 50
West Maitland ...... Arr.	11 42	....	8 25	....	4 30	....
West Maitland	....	5 5	....	8 35	....	4 40
East Maitland	11 30	5 20	8 15	8 50	4 20	4 55
Morpeth ...... Arr.	11 40	5 30	8 25	9 0	4 30	5 5

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

☞ Platforms at which Passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.—For SALE, privately, the GOODWILL, Lease, Negatives, Cameras, Plant, &c., of one of the principal galleries in the best part of George-street, and which would ensure to a competent person a speedy fortune. The present proprietor is retiring and going to England next month. For terms, &c., apply to CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers, 229, George-street.

SADDLERY and Harness, new and second-hand, the cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, op. School of Arts.

HORSES, BUGGIES, DOGCARTS, SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a staunch HORSE, 5 years; nearly new Spring-cart and Harness: £20 the lot. GIBSON'S.

BLACK MARE, BUGGY, and HARNESS; £36 the lot. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt street.

FOUR good second hand BUGGIES for SALE, cheap. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts.

LIGHT BASKET PHAETON, carries 4; £25. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES.—A good assortment, both colonial and American-made. T. MOORE, 203, 205, S. H. Road.

FOR SALE, a first-class SAFETY. G. HAINING, Coachmaker, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, a Bargain, one of the best MARKET GARDENS in Botany, in a high state of cultivation. For terms and particulars apply to F. E. BISHWORTH, Agent, No. 101, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the Public-House known as the NEW STEIN HOTEL, Manly Beach, including license, furniture, &c., &c. Apply Grafton Arms, 490, George-street.

FOR SALE, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, in one of the best business thoroughfares of the city, with or without the furniture; immediate possession can be given. Apply ANDREW ALLAN, Auctioneer, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, twenty or more Black SPRINGERS. Apply R. HOUSTON, Burwood.

STORE SHEEP.—In Queensland and New South Wales, 60,000 Store Sheep.
STORE CATTLE—In Queensland and New South Wales, 10,000 Head, mixed.
IRWIN and TURNER.
171, Pitt-street.

STORE SHEEP.—For SALE, and ready for delivery, 4500 Wethers, 3, 4, and 5 years, in prime store condition; price 7s 6d per head. Apply to H. A. THOMAS, Saumarez, Armidale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Heavy Colts and Fillies, from Goulburn.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. George Peach to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
25 head strong colts and fillies, from the Goulburn district, including a very powerful draught horse by imported Samson.

Upstanding Draught Colts.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. Hillas to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock,
50 head upstanding draught colts, young, and in good condition.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
500 prime fat sheep. Also,
50 lambs.

To Flockmasters.

Imported Negretti Sheep, Rams, and Ewes.

FRIDAY next, the 8th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
20 rams and ewes, imported last year direct from the famous flocks of Baron von Schacton and other noted breeders in Germany.
They are for positive sale, provided there is reasonable competition, failing which they will be shipped next day to Melbourne.

These sheep are in fine, healthy condition, and having been now over twelve months in the colony, are thoroughly acclimatised and free from any chance of infection.

Horses
Imported Sheep
Fat Sheep and Lambs.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Horses
Vehicles
Harness.
At 12 o'clock,
Imported Negretti sheep (rams and ewes.)
After which,
500 fat sheep
50 fat lambs.

To whom it may concern.

MESSRS. BURT and CO. have received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Two horses, without reserve.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Christian to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
150 prime fat sheep.

Well-bred Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by William Davis, Esq., of Ginninderra, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 well-bred handsome young horses, all broken to saddle, some to harness.

Superior Young Horses.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, TUESDAY next.

BURT and CO. are instructed by William Davis, Esq., of Ginninderra, to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock,
40 superior upstanding colts and fillies, mostly the produce of imported sires. Amongst them are a number suited for heavy draught.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 good saddle and gig horses, subject to trials
A team of 3 heavy cart horses, Druitt-street trials
Horses and carts, drays, buggy, waggons, &c., &c.

INGLIS and DUNN will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At the Depot, 793, George-street South, at 12 o'clock prompt, fat calves, pigs, sheep, lambs, suckers, and poultry; at half-past 12 o'clock prompt, butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, and other farm and dairy produce; at half-past 2 o'clock, fruit, &c.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by Mr. Lee, of Bathurst, to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Sale Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 11th February, at 11 o'clock,
108 head very superior cattle, fattened in Mr. Lee's celebrated paddocks, Bathurst.

Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep.

At Mr. B. Thomson's Yards, Hunter-street, on FRIDAY.

HARRISON and JONES have been instructed by Messrs. Wolfe and Jones, Maitland, to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, 8th February, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp,
500 prime fat wethers.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At Fullagar's Sale Yards, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above, by order of Andrew Loder, Esq.,
1400 prime fat wethers, from the well-known Rockgidgiel Station, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. W. TINDALE has received instructions from C. M'Rae, Esq., to sell, at Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY next, 11th February, at 11 o'clock,
214 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Onus and Town to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 11th February, at 11 o'clock,
180 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. James Seivel to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, the 8th, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, at 2 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. David Pye to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, the 8th, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, at 2 o'clock,
80 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. John Crowley to sell by auction, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock,
270 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots, from Breeza, Liverpool Plains.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. C. Lloyd, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, hay, straw, maize. Also, calves, lambs, bacon, poultry, &c.
Also, 16 bales wool.
Offices, 282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

Hoskisson's Draught Horses.

To Carriers, Draymen, and Breeders of Heavy Draught Stock.

LAVERACK and GIBSON have received instructions from John Hoskisson, Esq., to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at half-past 1 o'clock, at the Yards, Camperdown.
50 colts and fillies, from 3 to 5 years old.

The Barraba horses have long been acknowledged the best breed of draught stock in the colony, and this lot being selected out of the whole herd expressly for the Sydney market, will be found on inspection to be superior to any yet offered; thirty of them are powerful upstanding heavy draught colts and fillies by imported sires, the remainder useful light harness and saddle horses.
They will be ready for inspection in the Yards, at Camperdown, at 11 o'clock on the day of sale, and as Mr. Hoskisson intends selling on liberal terms, parties in want of really superior stock ought not to miss this opportunity of supplying their wants.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, &c. At Meat sheds, at 11 o'clock, dairy produce.

MR. J. W. CARNE will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS DAY, Friday, the 8th February, at 10 o'clock sharp,
Hay, by the truck.

At his Receiving Yards, corner of George and Goulburn streets, at 11 o'clock,
Fowls and farm produce
Milking cow.

Fruit. Fruit. Fruit.
Fat Calves, Lambs, Suckers, Pigs, &c.

ELLIS and BUTLER (successors to F. P. Meares) will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, sharp,
Fat calves and lambs, pigs, roasters, and poultry.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
Butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, and other produce.
At 2 o'clock,
Fruit, several kinds.

Hay, Straw, &c., and Bark.

ELLIS and BUTLER (successors to F. P. Meares) will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, &c., and bark.

Tilbury Gig.

ELLIS and BUTLER (successors to F. P. Meares) are instructed to sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, prompt,
A tilbury gig, in good order.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

ELLIS and BUTLER, Railway Auction Produce Depot, 763, George-street South, Sydney, hold regular Sales by Auction, as under:—
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—Railway Terminus, 10 o'clock, hay, straw, grain, &c. Depot, 2 o'clock, fruit, all kinds.
THURSDAYS—Depot, quarter-past 11 o'clock, milch cows, springers, fat cattle, &c. Depot, 12 o'clock, fat calves, lambs, sheep, pigs, suckers, and poultry, of all kinds.
FRIDAYS—Depot, half-past 11 o'clock, fat calves, lambs, sheep, pigs, roasters, and all kinds of poultry. Depot, half-past 1 o'clock, butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, and all kinds of dairy produce; wool, sheepskins, hides, tallow, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Cases candles
Horns, bones
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

H. R. REID sells 525 Hides and Lots Leather, This Morning, quarter past 10.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calf-skins, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Tallow Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, February 8, at 11 o'clock sharp,
44 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, February 8th, 1867.

35 Hogsheads London and Colonial Co.'s Export Pale Ale
50 ditto ditto No. 3 Burton Ale.
To Hotelkeepers, Publicans, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., George-street, THIS DAY, February 8th, at 11
35 hogsheads London and Colonial Company's export pale ale
50 ditto ditto No. 3 Burton ale.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, February 19.

ENGLISH FURNITURE.

For sale on an early day,
50 cases superior English Furniture, now landing ex Lord Raglan.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases superior English made furniture.

In the Estate of J. Hebblewhite and Co.

MONDAY, 11th February, at 11 o'clock.

To Builders, and others.

Two Tons of Iron Railings, Scantlings, Ironbark Posts, Cart, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 11th February, at his Mart, Park-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 283, Pitt-street, one door from Market-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
Plated and fancy goods
Boxes clothing, boots and shoes
Books and pictures, case pistols.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Newtown.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 283, Pitt-street, (one door from Market-street,) on an early day,
That FREEHOLD ALLOTMENT of LAND fronting the Cemetery Road, adjoining Mr. Curtis's (builder) property, Newtown.
Terms at sale.

CHOICE CALIFORNIAN WHEAT.

For Positive Sale.
The Balance of the Cargo of the Union, from San Francisco.
At Messrs. Towns and Co.'s Stores.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 8th February.
At 3 o'clock.

*** Being the only parcel of Californian Wheat now in the market.

Important to Millers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Miller's Point, THIS AFTERNOON, 8th instant, at 3 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of choice Californian wheat, ex Union, from San Francisco, comprising about 7500 bushels wheat, being the last shipment of the season.
Terms at sale.

Positive Sale.

Balance of the Cargo of the Emile, from Bourbon, comprising
The New Crop of
SUGARS, IN SMALL MATS,
In every variety.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourcade to sell by auction, at the Rooms, TUESDAY, February 12th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The balance of the cargo ex Emile, from Bourbon, consisting of
Finest white snowdrops — Superior white counters
Fine crystals — Medium counters
Bright yellow ditto — Bright grainy rations.
Superior yellow counters
The lots comprise—
AA over 1—34 tons, small bags
CC— 1 ditto, ditto ditto
VV— 3 ditto, ditto ditto
SHF—14 ditto, ditto ditto
RR over 1—20 ditto, ditto ditto
AA over 3—23 ditto, ditto ditto
KK over 4— 7 ditto, ditto ditto
ZZ— 2 ditto, ditto ditto
YY— 3 ditto, ditto ditto
PY over 2— 4 ditto, ditto ditto
D over PY— 3 ditto, ditto ditto
KK over 5— 6 ditto, ditto ditto
HD over PY— 7 ditto, ditto ditto
B over PY—10 ditto, ditto ditto
BV over PY— 3 ditto, ditto ditto
JJ—24 ditto, ditto ditto
LL—20 ditto, ditto ditto
Terms at sale.

THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE BARQUE CELESTIA,
now discharging, direct from Boston.
With a very choice assortment of the various descriptions of
LABRADOR and NEWFOUNDLAND FISH,
Selected from the EASTERN WATERS of the UNITED STATES,
Now in splendid preservation.

Under instructions for Positive Sale.
WEDNESDAY, February 13th, at 11 o'clock.

Most important to Shippers, Country Buyers, Grocers, Storekeepers, and the trade generally.
*** The cargo is now being discharged at Farrelly's Wharf, and will be ready for immediate delivery to the purchasers, just in time for
THE LENT SEASON.

The shipment consists of
THE FINEST LABRADOR SALMON
NO. 1 MACKEREL
FINE WHITE HERRINGS
SUPERIOR LING FISH
FRENCH COD FISH
PICKLED COD FISH.

☞ The auctioneers desire to direct especial attention to this shipment of celebrated Labrador Salmon, the quality of which is so justly appreciated in all the Australian colonies, and is the only cargo of this description likely to be offered in this market during the present season.
*** Samples may be seen at the Rooms prior to the day of sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, at 11 o'clock,
The finest shipment of
PRESERVED FISH
which has ever been made to these colonies, comprised as under:—
NC—100 barrels herrings
300 kits No. 1 mackerel
M in diamond over L,
100 tierces superior No. 1 salmon
S— 73 ditto ditto ditto
S— 7 ditto No. 2 ditto
3 barrels No. 1 ditto
1 ditto No. 2 ditto
71 drums prime No. 1 ling, 48,670 lbs.
DD— 23 ditto ditto, 16,245 lbs.
SS— 3 ditto ditto, 1859 lbs.
D— 81 barrels pickled cod.
M over C,
100 drums No. 1 French cod fish, 59 015 lbs.
FF— 30 ditto ditto, 20,227 lbs.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Full particulars with regard to weights, and several sample packages of each parcel will be opened at sale.
Without any reserve.
Terms, liberal.

On FRIDAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock,
At the residence of Mr. J. E. Smythe, dentist, Hunter-street.

Superior Household Furniture
Dentists' Chairs, Materials
Instruments, &c., &c.

In consequence of Mr. Smythe relinquishing a portion of his business.

To Dentists
Furniture Brokers
Private Parties Furnishing, and others

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the residence of Mr. J. E. Smythe, dentist, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock,
Superior household furniture, &c., consisting of—
Dining-room suite
Loo table, whatnot
H. H. sofa and chairs, cane-seated chairs
Chimney glasses, engravings
Pianoforte, ornaments
Carpets, dentists' chairs
Kitchen utensils and sundries.
Also,
Dentists' materials, instruments, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Fancy Goods, Toys, Back Combs, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, February 8th.

To Fancy Dealers, Perfumers, Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of a fancy dealer (removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale), comprising
Fancy goods
Toys, portemonnaies
Soaps, perfumery
Ladies' bags
Combs, pictures. Also
2 cases rack and back combs (very superior).
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, February 11th.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by Mrs. Sherlock, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on MONDAY next, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The whole of her stock-in-trade, comprising
Drapery, calicoes, dress stuffs
Slops, hats, millinery, straw hats, &c.
Shop chairs, steps, &c.
Terms, cash.

Java Rice.
Ex Australia.

To Merchants
Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.
☞ Without the slightest reserve.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George street, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
B—560 bags Java rice.
Terms at sale.

This is a very superior sample of rice, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder without the slightest reserve.

Large and Attractive Unreserved Auction Sale to be held at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on
FRIDAY next, the 8th instant.

Comprising
2700 PACKAGES NEW GOODS.
Consisting of
Invoices Whybrow's Oilmen's Stores
Ditto Copland's ditto ditto
Ditto Morton's ditto ditto
Ditto Colman's Goods
Ditto Zante Currants
Ditto Eleme Raisins
Ditto Tartaric Acid, Cream Tartar
Ditto Epsom Salts, Ginger
Ditto Ling, Lobsters, Oysters, and other Fish
Ditto Maccaroni and Vermicelli
Ditto Hams and Bacon, all brands
Ditto Soda Crystals, Whiting
Ditto Champion's Vinegar, bulk and case
Ditto Barry's Chicory, Hops, &c., &c.
Now landing
Ex Christiana Thompson
Lord Raglan
William Duthie.
Highly Important to
Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers
Shippers
Speculators, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from various importers and consignees to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
2700 packages choice new goods.
Comprising one of the most varied assortments ever offered at public auction.
Half-barrels and quarter-barrels white herrings
Ling fish, ¼ and ½ sardines
1 lb. tins salmon, 1 lb. tins fresh herrings
1 lb. tins lobsters, 1 lb. tins oysters
Half-pint, pint, and quart salad oil
Pint and quart pickles
Half-pint assorted sauces, half-pint mushroom catsup
Half-pint capers, 4 oz. capers, ¼ lb. currie powder
Half-pint raspberry vinegar, pint olives
1 lb. tins jams, 1 lb. jars jams
Assorted bottled fruits, black currants
Pint white onions, pint walnuts
Quart vinegar, quarter-casks vinegar
Bumstead's glass jar salt
Soda crystals, whiting
Price's candles
Roubaix, Jenner, and Co.'s candles
Macaroni and vermicelli
Cream of tartar, tartaric acid
Bleached ginger, brown ginger
Ehrensperger's blue, Colman's starch
Pearl barley, barcelona nuts
Barry's chicory, Epsom salts
Currants in cases and barrels, very prime new fruit
Eleme raisins
Hams and bacon, North Wilts cheese
Red herrings, in tins, &c., &c.
Also
In Bond
150 cases champagne, Selery Mousseaux
150 ditto claret, Chateau de Curson.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
The auctioneers would particularly request buyers not to lose this opportunity of purchasing, as their instructions are to sell.

Oilmen's Stores.
On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Orwell, ——, master, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN will sell by public auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
McN in diamond over S,
Morton's oilmen's stores, viz.,
129-143— 8 cases 1 lb. salmon, each 100 tins, much
144-158— 5 ditto 1 lb. lobsters, each 72 tins, slightly
214-233—11 ditto pints salad oil, each 3 dozen, much
254-293—14 ditto quarts vinegar, each 3 dozen, slightly
344-263— 6 ditto ditto pickles, each 2 dozen, much
384-423—10 ditto jar salt, each 4 dozen, slightly
459-533—50 ditto bottled fruits, each 2 dozen, slightly
17 ditto ditto, ditto, much
534-573—18 ditto black currants, each 2 dozen, much
599-668—24 ditto ½ sardines, each 100 tins, slightly.
Terms, net cash.

Liverpool Coarse Salt.
In strong 3-bushel Sacks.

50 Tons.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
50 tons coarse Liverpool salt.
In strong 3-bushel bags.
Terms at sale.

At Carrabella, North Shore.
The residence of the late R. B. Dickson, Esq.

THIS DAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of Valuable Household Furniture, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late R. B. Dickson, Esq., to sell by auction, at Carrabella, North Shore,
The whole of his household furniture and effects, consisting of
ELKINGTON'S BEST ELECTRO-PLATE.
Handsome six-hole cruet
Liquor stand
Two salvers
Cake basket
Egg stand, pickle stand
Butter pot, toast rack
Handsome tea and coffee service
Candlesticks
Spoons, forks, and table cutlery.
RICHLY-CUT GLASSWARE and CHINA.
Wines, ports, sherries
Champagnes, hocks
Decanters, pints and quarts
Claret jugs and tumblers
Flowered and gold dessert service.
FURNITURE, &c.
Elegant drawing-room suite
Oval walnut loo table
Papier mache chairs and tables
Brilliant-toned pianoforte
Carpet, fender, and irons
Ornaments
Marble clock
Massive sideboard, with plateglass doors
Telescope dining table
Morocco couch and chairs.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Substantial wardrobes
Chests drawers
Iron and brass bedsteads and bedding
Marble washstands and dressing tables
Toilet glasses
Toilet service.
BOAT-SHED.
Racing skiff Teaser
Dingy Monkie
Ditto Spy.
STABLES and OUT-HOUSES.
Poultry
Mare, saddle and bridle
Boy's pony, saddle and bridle. Also,
A well-built double dogcart (now at the rooms of the auctioneers).
Terms, cash.

☞ A steamer will leave the Circular Quay at the usual ferry, taking intending purchasers direct to Carrabella.

Most Important Announcement.

To Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Speculators, Shippers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.

5153 Packages
Choice New Season Teas.

For Imperative Sale by Auction.
Without Reserve.

*** The Entire Cargo of the Luchow, from Foochow, consisting of
Fine to Choicest Kaisow and Breakfast Congous,
1350 Chests
2603 Half-chests
1200 Boxes,
including chops of superior excellence to any usually imported, being shipped almost exclusively to the London market.

Samples will be exhibited at the Sale Rooms, and may be obtained for liquoring prior to the Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 12th February.

Terms—Net cash—Particulars at sale; one month allowed for completion of payments.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 12th February, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of well-selected new season teas, ex Luchow.
Terms, see above.

In the Estate of Mark T. Ronan.
By order of the Trustees.

STOCK-IN-TRADE OF GROCERIES,
Fixtures, Trade Implements, and Sundries; also,
HORSE, CART, and HARNESS.

For Sale by Auction, on the Premises, Parramatta-street, on FRIDAY MORNING.

To Grocers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, Parramatta-street, occupied by M. T. Ronan, THIS DAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of the stock in-trade of
Groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Fittings and sundries
Weighing machine. Also
Horse, cart, and harness.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, February 9, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.
The Property of a Lady leaving for England.

Useful and Substantial Furniture
(Removed from Hazeltine Cottage, Edgecliffe Road, for the convenience of sale).

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, February 9th, at 11 o'clock,
A substantial drawing-room suite, in walnut, covered in damask
Glass, china, and electroplate
Pier glass and ornaments
Oval walnut loo table
Brussels carpet and hearthrug
Floorcloth and matting
Boudoir cottage pianoforte, 7 octaves, nearly new
Mahogany dining-room suite
Telescope dining table
Marble washstand and dressing table
Large chest of drawers
Handsome wardrobe
Tubular brass bedstead and hair mattress
Iron bedsteads, and bedding
Kitchen dresser and table
Holloware, tinware, and crockery and sundries.
Terms, cash.

For Absolute Sale—by order of the Mortgagee.

32-64th Shares of and in the fine barque
UNION,

Now on her way to Wallaroo, and expected in Sydney about the 1st proximo.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 11th February.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed by the mortgagee to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 11th February, at 11 o'clock,
32-64th shares in the fine barque UNION, 392 7-100 tons register, well built, copper-fastened; is metalled over felt with 28 and 30 oz. metal, and was recently redecked and thoroughly overhauled. Her dimensions are—Length 118 feet, breadth 26 feet, depth 17 feet.
She is well found, and now on a voyage to Wallaroo, from whence she may be expected in Sydney about the 1st proximo.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, February 11th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of Mrs. Grose, 215, Macquarie-street, opposite the Council Chambers.

To Buyers of Furniture.

Very Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Silver Plate, Cut Glass, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Grose, who intends leaving the colony per Orwell, to sell by auction, at her residence, No. 215, Macquarie-street,
The whole of her superior household furniture.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, February 13th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of H. Milford, Esq., Ocean-street, Woollahra.

Valuable Household Furniture and Effects
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, by Erard
Richly-cut Glass, &c.

☞ Particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from H. Milford, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

At Aston Hall, Randwick, the residence of John Watkins, Esq., on an early day.

To Gentlemen Furnishing.

Highly valuable Household Furniture, manufactured expressly to order by Smee and Sons
Richly Cut Glass
Elkington's best Electroplate, &c., &c., &c.
Particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from John Watkins, Esq., who is leaving for England per Orwell to sell by auction, at his residence, Aston Hall, Randwick, on an early day,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Postponed to SATURDAY, February 9th.

Premier-terrace, William-street.

Surplus Household Furniture and Effects, comprising
Drawing-room Suite, viz.,
Couch, 2 Easy and 6 Chairs
Loo Table
Choice Engravings
Chiffoniere, Chimney Glass
Telescope Dining Table
Couch, Chairs
Iron Bedsteads, Chests Drawers
Washstands and Fittings
Elegant Dinner Service
Glass, China, Earthenware. Also,
A splendid Rosewood Cottage Trichord Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
And a variety of useful Household Requisites.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, Premier-terrace, William-street, on SATURDAY, February 9th, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture, pianoforte, and effects as above.
Without reserve.

Boots and Shoes.

Manufactured by
Jackson and Sons,
Homan and Co.,
Turner, Hyde, and Co., &c., &c.

TUESDAY, 12th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 12th,
112 packages boots and shoes, principally ladies' goods.
Terms liberal.

Preliminary.

Monster Sale of Original Packages
Drapery, Manchester and Dress Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.

To Warehousemen, Island Buyers, Drapers, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, 13th,
FRIDAY, 14th,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 13th, at the New Stores, and on FRIDAY, 14th, at the Sale Rooms,
115 packages first-class drapery, Manchester and dress goods, clothing, &c., &c.
All these goods have been selected by a competent buyer in the manufacturing districts, expressly for the Sydney trade.
Full particulars will be shortly advertised.
Terms, very liberal.

CUMKILLENBAR STATION,
Darling Downs District,
consisting of about 106,000 Acres, of which 1957 have been purchased, together with the Sheep, Horses, Stores, &c., upon the Station.

ROBERT KELLETT has received instructions from the proprietors to offer the above first-class sheep property for public competition, on the 1st March, 1867, if not previously disposed of by private contract.
For full particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, George-street, Brisbane.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank will be opened during the present month at ROMA, in the colony of Queensland.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 3rd January, 1867.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, E
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, E
F. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.
FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES granted covering losses caused by lightning and explosion of gas.
LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES subject to liberal policy conditions. Rates and all information on application to
W. A. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for New South Wales.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE ONLY MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE COLONIES.
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Principal Office,
NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
Persons effecting Policies with the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY have the guarantee of an Accumulated and Invested Fund amounting to £334,183, and an Annual Revenue from all sources exceeding £150,000.
And its business being conducted on the principle of MUTUAL ASSURANCE, THE WHOLE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS, and are divided periodically among them.
BONUS PERIOD.
Policies issued by the Society during the current year, will be entitled to participate in profits at the declaration of FEBRUARY, 1869.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st February, 1867.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
FAREWELL SEASON
of Lyster's Royal Italian and English Opera Company.
Conductor—Mr. Martin Simonsen.
Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and LADY YOUNG.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
GRAND PRODUCTION
of Auber's world renowned work,
GUSTAVUS III.,
or the
MASQUERADE BALL.
THIS EVENING will be given Auber's Grand Opera,
GUSTAVUS III.,
or the
MASQUERADE BALL.
Gustavus III., King of Sweden .. Mr. Armes Beaumont
Ankastrom, Prime Minister .... Mr. John De Haga
De Horn } Conspirators. { .... Mr. J. E. Kitts
Ribbing } { .... Mr. W. F. Baker
Christian, a sailor .... Mr. Fred. Lyster
Oscar, page to the King .... Miss Georgia Hodson
General Kaulbert, Minister of War .... Mr. Thompson
Armfelt, Minister of Justice .... Mr. Levison
De Roslen, a painter .... Mr. Saville
Sergell, a sculptor .... Mr. Ede
Chamberlain .... Mr. Sprinckhorn
Arvedson, a sorceress .... Mrs. Ada King
Amilie, Countess Ankastrom ...... Madame Lucy Escott.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act 1—Scene 1,
Ante-Chamber in the Palace.
Act 2—Scene 1,
The House of the Sorceress.
Act 3—Scene 1,
A dismal Heath—the Gibbet.
Act 4—Scene 1,
Apartment in the House of Count Ankastrom.
Act 5—Scene 1,
Gallery in the Palace leading to the Ballroom.
Scene 2,
Grand Ballroom in the Palace,
and celebrated Masquerade Scene.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TUESDAY EVENING, February 12th, 1867.
GRAND FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
tendered to Mr. W. S. LYSTER previous to the termination of his operatic management in Australia.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit and upper circle, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30; Overture commences at 8 precisely.
Seats secured six days in advance. Box Office open at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT
and
PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIAL
to
MR. W. S. LYSTER,
previous to his retirement from the management of Opera in Australia.
Under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
and
LADY YOUNG,
(who have signified their intention of being present on that occasion,) and of the subscribers to the testimonial.
Conductor..........Mr. Martin Simonsen.
PROGRAMME.
TUESDAY EVENING, February 12th,
The performance will commence with
Grand Overture .... by the Band of 50th Regiment
(By kind permission of Colonel Waddy, C.B.)
Conductor................Mr. Glassner.
After which the celebrated 4th Act of Meyerbeer's grand Opera
L'AFRICAINE,
Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Fred. Lyster, and Mdme. Simonsen.
To be followed by the 2nd Act of Rossini's grand Opera
LA SEMIRAMIDE,
Mr. Beaumont, Mr. De Haga, Mr. Kitts, Mr. Sutcliffe, Miss Georgia Hodson, and Mdme Lucy Escott.
At the termination of this act the presentation of an
ADDRESS AND TESTIMONIAL
to Mr. W. S. LYSTER will take place.
After the presentation, the 3rd Act of Donizetti's grand Opera
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
Mr. Squires, Mr. Kitts, and Mdme. Simonsen.
To be followed by the 4th Act of Meyerbeer's grand historical Opera
LES HUGUENOTS,
Mr. Squires, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Fred. Lyster, and Mdme. Lucy Escott.
After which the celebrated
SOLDIERS' CHORUS,
from Ch. Gounod's grand Opera
FAUST,
in which the Band of the 50th Regiment will perform.
To conclude with the celebrated
MASQUERADE BALL,
from Auber's Opera of
GUSTAVUS III.
NOTICE.
On this occasion seats can be secured in the Stalls, an entrance to which will be opened through the Dress Circle.

TERRIBLE NOVELTY.—
THE NEW WONDER,
The mysterious Queensland
NATIVE MUMMY
Has been received from Melbourne,
And now this last sensational curiosity is for the first time exhibited to the public
in the
Chamber of Horrors,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
at the
WAXWORK EXHIBITION.
No advance in price, but ONE SHILLING to all parts. Children, half-price.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL.—Change of Programme, with a new song, first time, every evening.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
This present FRIDAY EVENING, February 8th,
Owing to the overcrowded house, Tickets will be available TO-NIGHT, and the same bill will be presented.
Second appearance of Mr. W. ANDREWS in his great delineation of O'Callaghan, in His Last Legs.
The entertainments will commence with the sparkling Comedy of
CHARLES THE SECOND;
or the Merry Monarch.
Charles 2nd, Mr. Fitzgerald; Rochester, Mr. J. P. Hyde; Captain Copp, Mr. Rayner; Mary Copp, Miss Harriet Gordon.
To conclude with the laughable Irish Comedy in two acts of
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan..........................Mr. W. Andrews
TWO NEW DRAMAS on SATURDAY NIGHT.
PIT ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; upper circle, 2s; gallery, 6d.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
GREAT SUCCESS OF PARADISE LOST.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
PARADISE LOST.
The War of the Angels—Great Rebellion in Heaven—Fall of Satan—Fall of Man,
as described by John Milton, in his immortal poem, "Paradise Lost;" it being a complete illustration of this great poem from beginning to end, carrying Milton's idea of
HEAVEN, HELL, CHAOS, and PARADISE.
1. Heaven. 2. Rebellion in Heaven
3. The Creation. 4. Hell and Chaos
5. Paradise, or Garden of Eden
6. Eve before the fountain.
At the conclusion of the performance, a grand selection of handsome prizes will be distributed to the public.
Reserved seats, 3s; body of the hall, 2s.; gallery, 1s.
Children and schools half-price.
Doors open at half-past 7. Commence at 8.
Day Performance EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Seats can be secured at Anderson's Music Warehouse, George-street.

THE GREAT WALKING MATCH
of three miles, between
HINCKS and HAMILTON,
for the
CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY
and
ONE HUNDRED SOVEREIGNS,
will take place at the
ALBERT CRICKET GROUND,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Some other Foot Races will also take place, sweepstakes, &c.
Admission, ONE SHILLING.
Grand Stand, FREE.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—1st Eleven v. 1st Warwick C.C., in Domain, SATURDAY, February 9th—continued.
3rd Eleven v. 3rd Warwick C.C., on Albert Ground—Adams, Brown, Curtis, A. Docker, E. Gordon, Lynch, Harris, Love, Robertson, Fisher, R. Sly; emergency, Sachs.
4th Eleven v. 3rd Surrey C.C., on Toxteth Ground—Bennett, Bundock, Hill, Hilliard, Isaacs, Jacobs, H. Jones, Lord, M'Kenny, G. Sly, Stubbin, Fotheringham, and Lett.
To meet at 1.15 p.m.
Members who have not paid their subscriptions are requested to pay them forthwith, or they will not be entitled to any of the privileges of membership during the Aboriginal cricket match.
JOHN J. CALVERT, Hon. Secretary.

SURREY CRICKET CLUB SECOND ELEVEN V. VICTORIA SECOND, at DARLINGTON.—To meet at M'Mahon's, at 1 sharp.—Messrs. A. Hilder, R. Chatto, R. Lowe, G. Cox, H. Lacey, M. Seale, Booty, J. Edwards, J. Kendall, T. Dearin, J. Pethbridge, Sachs, and H. Hirst. THIRD ELEVEN V. ALBERT FOURTH, at Toxteth.—Messrs. S. Ella, A. Chatto, G. Lowe, J. Underwood, J. Tucker, S. Newman, W. Haycock, Frank Williams, J. Neild, Webster, J. Saunders, C. Meares, and C. May.
ALFRED G. JENKINS, Hon. Secretary.

UNIVERSITY C.C. 2nd 11 v. NEWTOWN 2nd 11.—The following members are requested to meet at M'Mahon's TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 1.15 sharp, to proceed to Newtown ground.—Barton, Coutts, Fitzgerald, Fitzhardinge, Garrick, Gibbs, Long, O'Meara, Pilcher, W. Purves, Teece, Thompson.
M. E. MAHER, Hon. Sec.

CRICKET. NEWTOWN CLUB.—University v. Newtown Second Elevens, on Newtown ground TO-MORROW, Saturday, half-past 1 p.m. Toogood, Chisholm, J. Davis, Murray, J. Rogers, Lane, Gordon, J. Fowler, R. Rogers, R. Fowler, Goodin, and Webster.
THOMAS J. DAY, Hon. Sec.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—1st Eleven v. 1st Alberts, in Domain, are requested to meet as soon after 1 as possible, to continue the match.
3rd Eleven v. 3rd Alberts, on Albert Ground, to meet at M'Mahon's at quarter-past 1.—Bucknell, Brennan, R. Dickson, E. Fleming, Goddard, Hutchinson, T. Iceton, T. Lamb, Piper, Sellars, Wall, and S. Black, 12th.
W. CLARK.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Marylebone C.C., to be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp.
F. BURKE, Secretary.

ALLIANCE CRICKET CLUB.—A General MEETING of Members will be held, at 233, Pitt-street, at a quarter to 7, THIS EVENING. Business: Final Revision of Rules. JAMES RODGERSON, Hon. Secretary.

MR. W. CLARK'S Excursion to ATHOL GARDENS, Bradley's Head, on SATURDAY next. Steamer TRANSIT, from North Shore Ferry, Circular Quay, at 3 p.m. Return tickets, 1s each.

NOW READY, price 10s. 6d.
THE POETS and PROSE WRITERS
of
NEW SOUTH WALES.
Edited by G. B. BARTON, Esq.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Pitt-street.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES. Newest designs. The trade liberally supplied. Parcels from 5s. and upwards, post free to all parts of the colony. MYERS and SOLOMON, Importers, 542, George-street, three doors from Park-street.

VALENTINES.—General assortment, chaste, elegant, and cheap. SANDON'S, 318, George-street.

MEMORANDUM BOOKS, from 1d. each. HENRY COLE, 380, George-street, and 106, King-street.

100 SUPERIOR Cream-laid ENVELOPES, 1s. H. COLE, 380, George-street, and 106, King-st.

FIVE QUIRES LINEAR NOTE, assorted colours, 1s. 6d. the packet; Envelopes to match, 1s. per 100; Nib Pens, 1s. per gross; Magnum Bonum Pens, 6d. per box. H. COLE, 380, George-street, and 106, King-street.

PREPARED GUM, with brush, 1s. per bottle. H. COLE, 380, George-street, and 106, King-street.

CHARTS and Nautical Books, &c., latest additions. H. COLE, 380, George-street, opp. Commercial Bank.

VALENTINES.—The best selected stock in Sydney. H. COLE, 380, George-street, and 106, King-street.

VALENTINES.—The best and cheapest in Sydney. H. COLE, 380, George-street, and 106, King-street.

THE PLANET JUPITER,
With the New £5 TELESCOPE,
appears seven times as large as the moon is to the naked eye, and will distinguish the belts of Jupiter and her satellites, rings, Saturn and her moons, and divide the double stars. As a Day Glass, the face of a sheep and features of a man may be clearly seen four miles, shot marks upon a target two miles, and time by a church clock ten miles. This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above, and to be equal in the most important respects to telescopes costing £70. It has a 3-inch superior achromatic object glass, two eye-pieces and sun-glass, with portable metal tripod stand with jointed claw feet. Numerous testimonials from scientific and other gentlemen, including Lord Rosse, sent free.
The price of the whole complete £7 10s, which includes freight and insurance £1 10s, packing case and packing 10s, and French polished case, fittings, lock and key 10s.
HIGH POWER OPERA, RACE, FIELD, AND OUT-DOOR GLASSES,
having achromatic lenses of similar material as the above, possessing the highest magnifying power, with definition. Price 21s, 30s, 35s, 40s, 73s, and 84s. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians to the Government, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London, England.
N.B.—Every kind of Optical, Mathematical, Meteorological, and Philosophical Instruments made, of the best description, and at moderate prices.
Catalogues sent free.

KALMUCK'S RELIEF for Gout and Rheumatism, an infallible remedy. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

QUICKSILVER for SALE, best Spanish. H. R. REID, 52, Clarence-street.

JENKINS'S TONIC WATER, recommended by the medical profession. Orders addressed to the undersigned will receive immediate attention. J. HAMILTON, Chemist, 131, Botany Road, sole manufacturer.

PERFUMED SOAPS.—We beg most respectfully to inform our numerous customers that we are now manufacturing Perfumed Soaps which for cheapness and excellence will bear comparison with the soaps produced by English makers. Sold in packets of 1s each, or 4s for six packets. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, and every species of insect, and harmless to animal life. Sold in packets of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., and all agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

FINANCE REPORT.
THE Finance Committee of St. Mary's New Cathedral Fund, after a tenure of office of a little more than twelve months, take the opportunity afforded them by the commencement of a new year, to lay before the subscribers the following Financial Report.
RECEIPTS.—During a period of great and general depression throughout the colony subscriptions have been collected by, or handed over to, the treasurers, amounting to no less a sum than £19,638 3s 5d, which, added to the sum taken over from the provisional committee, or say £4745 17s, makes a grand total of £24,384 0s 5d actually subscribed and paid.
Of this sum £17,000 have been invested in New South Wales Treasury bills, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the committee conceiving it to be their duty to place all moneys, not required for immediate outlay, in Government securities.
INTEREST.—A reference to the statement herewith appended shows this item to have increased the cash receipts by the sum of £1633 9s 3d.
DISBURSEMENTS.—A portion of the walls of the old Cathedral having been pronounced dangerous by competent surveyors, the committee felt it to be their duty to appropriate the sum of £358 1s towards carrying out their recommendations.
No sooner had his Grace the Archbishop, with characteristic energy and generosity, succeeded in erecting, at his own expense, a temporary church, than the committee were informed by their architect that the site on which it stood would be required for the new Cathedral, and that, until cleared, it would be impossible to proceed with the new works.
Under these circumstances, the committee, whilst deeply regretting the necessity that compelled them to expend nearly a thousand pounds in the removal of works inconveniently placed, came to the conclusion they could not do better than act upon the professional advice which had been tendered to them.
With the professional gentleman alluded to the committee entered into correspondence immediately on assuming the duties of their office, and eventually succeeded in coming to terms for the design of a Cathedral, which they have every reason to believe will be a fitting and a lasting monument to the zeal and piety of the Catholics of New South Wales, and to the generosity of the public generally throughout the colony.
The cost of the design, drawings, working plans, specifications, &c., will be £1500, of which £600 have been already paid.
Tenders for the foundations having been duly called for in the usual manner, Mr. Samuel Loveridge's was, after mature consideration, accepted, at a rate which the event has shown was considerably under the price for which the work could be executed.
Immediately after the first payment of £500, in the terms of the contract, had been made, Mr. Loveridge informed the committee of his inability to carry on the works, and requested that he and his sureties might be relieved of their engagements under the contract.
The committee, on the payment to their solicitors of £175, the assessed value of the plant and machinery and the amount of the law expenses, and on the forfeiture by Mr. Loveridge of all moneys due to him for work performed but unpaid for, agreed to cancel the contract.
The committee have now the pleasure to announce that, having called for fresh tenders, they have accepted the one sent in by Mr. John Young, of Melbourne, who undertakes to complete the foundations for the sum of £12,750, an amount lower by £1075 than any other tender. The works will be resumed immediately, and are to be completed within seven or eight months.
The committee cannot conclude their report without reminding several subscribers to the fund that they have neglected to hand in their subscriptions. The money still due to the fund in this way is not far short of £3000. The committee feel sure they have but to allude to this apparent neglect on the part of the early subscribers to induce them to take immediate steps to redeem their promises, and to place the treasurers in possession of all the moneys due to the fund.
S. J. A. SHEEHY, Chairman.
Sydney, February 6th, 1867.

EIGHTH ADVERTISED LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED
by the Treasurers towards the Restoration Fund of St. Mary's Cathedral since last publication.

	£	s	d
Melbourne Second Instalment per Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe	32	0	0
Messrs. O'Byrne and Callahor—Seminary Collection	0	15	10
A Friend, per Very Rev. Dean Hanley	2	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Lynch, Armidale	44	12	0
Rev. P. Farrell, Bathurst	80	0	0
A Friend, per Vicar-General	1	10	0
Nathaniel Connolly, sen.	52	10	0
— Challis, Esq., London, per Messrs. M'Donald and Smith	50	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Templeton	52	10	0
Rev. J. Cooke, Wellington subscription	40	10	0
Rev. W. M'Carthy, Mudgee ditto	35	19	0
Rev. J. S. Leonard, Singleton	100	0	0
— Parker	5	0	0
Edward Walsh	1	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Glen Innes subscription	46	19	6
A Friend, per Very Rev. Dean Hanley	1	0	0
Mrs. Haigh	15	0	0
Messrs. O'Byrne and Callahor, collected by	6	12	0
Christopher Cunningham	1	0	0
William Cronin	1	0	0
John Guisran	2	0	0
Charles Maguire	2	2	0
Dennis M'Dermott	2	2	0
James M'Dermott	1	1	0
Arthur Casey	2	2	0
John Casey	2	2	0
Andrew Nesson	1	0	0
George Dacre	1	1	0
Two Friends	2	0	0
Thomas Icely, Esq.	10	0	0
Daniel Williams	5	5	0
Shepherd Smith, Esq., Bank N. S. Wales	5	5	0
James Milson, Esq., jun.	5	0	0
W. S. Stephen	1	0	0
John Cunningham, H M. Customs	5	0	0
Rev. P. Young	4	0	0
Charles Miller	2	0	0
A Friend	5	0	0
Frederick Cape, Esq.	5	0	0
W. J. Stephen, Esq.	5	0	0
James Riley	5	0	0
Cooma subscription	170	9	0
Mr. M'Quade, Esq.	20	0	0
T. S. Mort, Esq.	50	0	0
— Regan, Double Bay	5	0	0
Mr. M'Quade	10	0	0
Mr. Bunn, second annual subscription	10	0	0
Messrs. Hassll and Roberts	10	10	0
Mr. Carter, Clyde Road	0	10	0
Mrs. Smith	30	0	0
William M'Quade	10	0	0
Rev. J. Phelan, Hartley	4	10	0
Rev. P. O'Farrell, Bathurst	19	19	2
Ditto, ditto	1	0	0
William Beazley Baily	2	0	0
Rev. J. Cooke, Wellington	9	3	6
Rev. Father White, Queanbeyan, per Rev. J. Dwyer	70	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Hallinan, D.D., per ditto	58	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0
William M'Quade, Esq.	10	0	0
— Quinlan	20	0	0
Francis Blake	5	0	0
Francis Murphy, second yearly subscription	5	0	0
Mrs. Strettles	1	0	0
Thomas Monagine	0	10	0
Mrs. Pendergast	0	5	0
Mons. Le Breton	0	10	0
William Slattery	2	10	0
Mr. Mackel, per Miss Rudd	1	0	0
Miss Sarah O'Connor	0	10	0
Henry Wright	1	0	0
Miss Wright	1	0	0
Miss Regan	3	0	0
Mary Nutter (pp. 2 pp.)	1	0	0
Messrs. O'Byrne and Callahor (collected by)	2	4	0
Rev. T. O'Neil, Burrowa subscription	40	0	0
William M'Quade	10	0	0

The Treasurers in account with St. Mary's Cathedral Fund.

Dr.	£	s	d
To amount collected by the provisional committee	4,745	17	0
Ditto amount collected by the treasurer	19,638	3	5
Ditto of interest received on current balances in banks and debentures	1,633	9	3
	£26,017	9	8
Cr.			
By sundry payments	2,787	2	1
Amount lodged in Commercial Banking Company	5,425	5	0
Ditto lodged in Bank of Australasia	803	11	5
Ditto lodged in City Bank	1	11	2
Ditto of New South Wales Government Debentures	17,000	0	0
	£26,017	9	8
Payments.			
Expenses taking down portion of cathedral	£358	1	0
Removing and re-erecting temporary cathedral	870	15	0
Stationery, stamps, &c.	34	4	7
Bookkeeping	18	0	0
Advertising	198	5	9
Office furniture	73	19	6
Survey for new cathedral	31	10	0
Labour sinking foundations for new cathedral	24	13	6
First instalment paid to contractor for foundations of new cathedral and law expenses ..£517 17 6; Less amount recovered .. 166 12 0	351	5	6
Paid architect on account of plan for new cathedral	600	0	0
Salary of clerk of works	209	13	4
Sundry small expenses	16	13	11
	£2787	2	1

S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.
ROBERT COVENY
JAMES MULLINS.
Sydney, 1st January, 1867.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
AUTUMN SHIPMENTS.
We take the opportunity to announce the arrival of our first shipments of autumn goods by the following clipper ships:—
YANG TSZE, 73 days from England
SOBRAON, 74 ditto ditto.
Our imports of these vessels comprise such a variety of novelties for our various departments as will we feel assured fully maintain the reputation we have so long enjoyed.
We shall again advertise these shipments when landed and open.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.

CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF ALL SUMMER GOODS.
THOMPSON and GILES announce that they are offering the whole of their
COSTLY and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of SUMMER GOODS
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to make room for large shipments expected soon to arrive ex ADA, YANG TSZE, &c. &c.

CLEARING PURCHASE OF 290 PRINTED MUSLIN DRESSES.
THOMPSON and GILES have just purchased, and will offer
THIS DAY,
beautiful FRENCH PATTERNS in PRINTED MUSLINS, at 7s 9d the dress of 12 yards,
or cut any length at 7¾ per yard.
These goods, just purchased, are worth, some 12½d and others 14½ and 16½d per yard—FINE CLEAR ORGANDIES.
DENISON HOUSE.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.
Ex Damascus.
Now landed, a special shipment, comprising a choice selection of entirely New Patterns, together with Hearth Rugs to correspond.
ANNUAL REDUCTIONS.
Kidderminster carpets, 3s 6d, 3s 9d
Reduced to 2s 11d per yard.
Tapestry carpets, 4s 6d, 4s 9d
Reduced to 2s 11d per yard.
Brussels carpets, 5s 6d, 5s 9d
Reduced to 4s 11d per yard.
Brussels carpets, 6s 6d, 6s 9d, 7s, 7s 6d
Reduced to 5s 11d per yard.
Victoria felt carpets, 4 feet wide, 3s 9d
Reduced to 2s 11d per yard.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street.

THE CITY HOSIERY AND GLOVE WAREHOUSE, 338, George-street.
PEAPES and SHAW have just opened a large and choice assortment of SANGSTER'S ALPACA and SILK UMBRELLAS, with FOX'S Patent PARAGON FRAMES, and NAGASAKI UMBRELLAS, with twelve and sixteen ribs.
Gentlemen's alpaca umbrellas, 6s each
Gentlemen's silk ditto, 12s 6d each
GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR WHITE SHIRTS, to open either at the back or front, with PLAIN or CAMBRIDGE CUFF, FORTY SHILLINGS the half-dozen
Gentlemen's SILK CRIMEAN SHIRTS, in great variety, 14s 6d to 17s 6d each
Gentlemen's SILK MIXED CRIMEANS, 10s 6d each
Alpaca coats, in black, white, buff, and drab, 15s 6d to 20s each.
PEAPES and SHAW,
The City Hosiery and Glove Warehouse, 338, George-street.

NICOLL'S WATERPROOF TWEED PALETOTS.
Just opened, a small case of the above goods. PRICE THIRTY SHILLINGS each.
PEAPES and SHAW, the City Hosiery and Glove Warehouse, 338, George-street.

SALVAGE GOODS, ex JOHN DUTHIE.
FOR THIS WEEK.
36-inch Horrockses' longcloths, 6¾d per yard
Grey calicoes, 4½d per yard
Ditto sheeting, 1s 3½d, worth 2s
Brown hollands, 6¾d to 8¾d, usual price 1s
White coutille stays, 1s 11d, worth 5s 6d
Parachutes, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, worth double
Silk umbrellas, 5s 11d, usual price 14s 6d
All-wool flannels, 12½d, worth 1s 9d
2 cases more hosiery, half-price
White coutille, sheetings, grasscloths, green baizes, printed linings, &c.
Hat turbans, 1s 3d, worth 2s 6d
Belts, clasps, collars, fancy goods, &c.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, 4½d, 6½d, 8½d
VALUE AT DOUBLE THE PRICE.
MOHAIR and SILK MANTLES
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
Trimmed straw hats, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d
Untrimmed ditto, 1s, 1s 6d, 1s 11d
Ditto crinoline bonnets, 2s 11d each
Ditto trimmed ditto, 10s 9d, worth 21s.
A large lot of flowers and feathers at a nominal price.
C. LEWIS and CO.,
(Late Baulke and Ardern)
86, King-street.

FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, respectfully submit to the Ladies of Sydney and country their circular for this month, with the prices attached.
Black glacé and ducape silk, at 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, 5s, 5s 3d, 5s 6d, 5s 9d, 6s, 6s 6d, 7s, 7s 6d per yard, worth in the French market double the money
Fancy checked and striped silks, at 35s, 37s 6d, 42s, 45s, 47s 6d, 50s, 55s, 60s, 65s, and 70s full dress, 12 yards
(33) shades in plain glacé silk, from 3s 9d to 5s 6d per yard, original price was 50 per cent. more
1400 yards remnants coloured silks, at 1s 9d per yard
Black silk mantles and jackets, at 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s 6d, 15s 6d, 16s 6d, 17s 6d, 18s 9d, 19s 6d, 21s, 22s, 23s, 24s 6d, 27s 6d, 28s 6d, 30s, 35s, 37s 6d, 40s, and 45s each, well-trimmed and newest shapes
Shawls, from 8s 6d to 4 guineas
White burnous mantles and jackets, from 6s 6d to 25s each
Mohairs, delaines, alpacas, grenadines, and the new Mexican dress, at 4½d, 5½d, 6½d, 7d, 8d, 9d, 10d, 11d, 1s per yard, worth in England fully 15 per cent. more than our price for any of the lots
Black merinoes, coburgs, lustres, crapes, and all mourning goods at less than cost
Calicoes, prints, hollands, grass-cloth, towellings, table linen, damask, muslins, grey and white sheetings, blankets, flannels, quilts, diapers, linings. All of the above goods we now offer regardless of cost
Gloves, stays, parachutes, stockings, trimmings, ribbons, collars and cuffs, hair-nets, feathers, flowers, bonnets, hats, ladies' and children's under-clothing, the new steel skirt, and all other goods too numerous to enumerate.
☞ Ladies, we respectfully invite your inspection of our new show-rooms, fitted up on the American principle.
Mark the address,—
FAHEY and CO.,
Silk Mercers,
Mexican House,
100, King-street.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruit Markets, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

SOUTH KURRAJONG.—CHANGE OF AIR.—Parties wishing to visit this beautiful district can be accommodated on very reasonable terms, where the cooking and baking is good. Horses and vehicles may be had.
Mrs. J. EZZY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—The best friend in cases of erysipelas, inflammation, ulceration, and all cutaneous diseases, is Holloway's Ointment, which never fails to give relief. Its very first application lessens the inflammation, and diminishes both heat and pain. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

S.—T.—1860.—X.—DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.—Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all druggists. M. MOSS and CO., Agents, Wynyard-lane.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL and PARAFFINE CO. (limited).—Depot, 477, George-street. The price of the Star brand oil, which is equal to the best imported, is reduced from this date. Wholesale dealers and country storekeepers supplied with the same either in case or hogsheads. R. NOTT, Agent.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURES manufactured from picked bones.
Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit trees and all root crops.
Nitrogenised Superphosphate, for barley, wheat, oats, and all top dressings.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

PATENT Rotary Knife Cleaners, 3s 6d each. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-st., nr. Royal Hotel.

A LADY, experienced in housekeeping and needlework, wishes EMPLOYMENT in a gentleman's family in the country. Address No. 5, Stanley-street.

A LADY requiring £15 immediately, would give in return three months' full board and residence, in a comfortable home, within three minutes' walk of Domain. For address, Apply Pearce, William-street.

A COMPETENT MILLINER requires a SITUATION in the country. M. L., Post Office, Burwood.

CABINET MAKER, a first-class hand, wanted. F. W. C. Artlett, Glebe Road.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER disengaged, knows all colony, first class references. Leonidas, HERALD O.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Apprentices. Mrs. Loes, 74, Elizabeth-st. No business after 1 on Saturdays.

EMPTY OIL DRUMS wanted. Apply to Vickery and Hall, 349, George-street.

FIRE ENGINE PUMP wanted, second-hand. R. Wynne, New Pitt street.

LEGAL.—Wanted, a Gentleman competent to manage the Common Law and Equity. Lex, HERALD Office.

LOADING for ALBURY via TARCUTTA.—Two WAGGONS start MONDAY next. GEORGE FOX and CO., 479, George street.

PAINTERS.—Wanted, thorough good HANDS; no others need apply. Beaumont and Son.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS required in a Protestant family, to educate three children; the eldest nine years of age, and to undertake the needlework and dressmaking for them. Apply, with terms and references, to Alpha, HERALD Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—Ladies accustomed to teach, possessing good testimonials, and desirous to fill this situation, at Nepean Towers, are requested to forward applications before the 14th instant. R. L. Jenkins, Nepean Towers, Douglas Park. February 2.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—WANTED, a SUPERINTENDENT for the above-named institution; salary £250 per annum, with an allowance of £100 per annum for board and residence until resident quarters are found him in the institution. For further particulars apply at the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary.
Alexander Dick, } Joint
John E. Manning, } Hon. Secretaries.
All applications, accompanied by testimonials, to be sent in by the 11th instant.

THE HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE COMPANY.—A SECRETARY is required for the above Company; he must be competent to conduct the correspondence, and thoroughly understand the keeping of accounts. Written applications only, accompanied with testimonials, addressed to the Board of Directors, will be received until Friday, the 15th instant, at the office of the Company, Spring-street.

TO TANNERS.—Wanted, an experienced ROLLER. Apply John E. Begg, Glenmore Tannery.

TO OVERSEERS.—Wanted, an OVERSEER, to take charge of from 15,000 to 20,000 sheep; references required. Apply by letter to I. R. T., HERALD Office.

TO STATIONERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION, as Assistant; good references. H. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED MEN, to make and finish boots, and a Machinist. E. Kennedy, 313, George-street.

WANTED, PUPILS, for the Harmonium. Address G. Smith, Pittville-terrace, Derwent-street, Glebe.

WANTED, in town, a HOUSE and Yard suitable for a small Dairy. Mr. Egan, Prince-street.

WANTED, by a Youth, EMPLOYMENT in office or store. Apply Mr. Ramsay, 279, George-street.

WANTED, a SHOP, with Oven and Bakehouse attached. 130, Prince-street.

WANTED, a LAD, with good character; also, an elderly MAN. Registry Office, 177, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, 2, Elizabeth-ter., Up. William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, BOOT FINISHERS. James Vickery, Glen Rock Factory, Waverley.

WANTED, to SELL Office FURNITURE of all kinds. Houlgate, 295, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to mind children. 105, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, to SELL a first-rate patent MANGLE. 490, Kent-street South; open six days.

WANTED, a clean, tidy SERVANT of all work; references required. Apply 56, York street.

WANTED, an active GIRL, about 17 or 18. Cambridge House, 14, Jamison-street.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION as Groom or Gardener. R. Q., 45, Kent-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Person as WAITRESS. 262, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to nurse a child. 474, George-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind children. Apply 3, Burton-lane, off South Head Road.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful. Apply to T. Gill, 794, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, about 12 or 13. Apply, after 9, 149, Castlereagh street.

WANTED, MEN, to make peg and rivet boots, and FINISHERS. 20, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, PERSONS, to make Crimean Shirts. Wallach, Brothers, 153, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a steady middle-aged Woman, as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMEN. 234, Erskine-street.

WANTED, to SELL good second-hand Saddles. Walker, opposite Barleymow, Park-street.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT to the Dressmaking. Apply 28, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself useful. Apply for a week. 22, Park-street.

WANTED, a young Person as General SERVANT. Apply to Mr. Spring, baker, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a COACH TRIMMER for the country. W. S. Friend and Co., York-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 172, George-street North.

WANTED, a BOOT CLOSER and a BLOCKER. Edward Kennedy, 313, George-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Chippendale Hotel, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to be generally useful on a farm. W. M'Kinnon (new No.) 135, Sussex-street.

WANTED, Morning GOVERNESS, for 2 children, ages 5 and 6. Mrs. Woods, Craigstone, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15 or 16, to make herself generally useful. Mrs. Davies, 46, Yurong-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to nurse and assist in light work. Mrs. Regan, 136, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a NURSE. Apply at Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID with good references. Apply at the Clubhouse Hotel, Hunter-street.

WANTED, immediately, good NEEDLE HANDS. Apply 116, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Housekeeper, immediately; good references. T. C. 12, Francis-street.

WANTED, a GIRL (10 or 12), to mind a baby and make herself useful. 44, Burton-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a GIRL, 16 or 17, to make herself useful. Apply 232, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Head COOK. Post Office Hotel.

WANTED, a young GIRL used to Children. Burdekin Hotel, Bourke and William streets.

WANTED, by a Youth, BOARD and RESIDENCE in a respectable private family, at Burwood. 2, Rose-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, a PARTNER, of active business habits, with £40 or £50, to join the advertiser in a lucrative business. Address A. Z., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, English, SITUATION as Gardener, or Groom and Gardener. 11 years' testimonials. Address M. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a COOK, a HOUSEMAID, and a PARLOUR MAID, capable of needlework. Apply to Mrs. Burton Bradley, The Terraces, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, to RENT a good-sized HOUSE, on the line of railway, at the Glebe, or on the North Shore. Apply 13, Custom House-buildings.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as NURSE, handy with her needle. Apply after 10 o'clock to Mrs. John Dawson, 674, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, an Entering CLERK, accustomed to the Manchester trade. Address Entering Clerk, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young Woman, a SITUATION as Sempstress, either in town or country; has her own machine. Apply at 105, George-street North.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid. Good references. Apply for reference to F. Larter, Glass Shade Depot, 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, a WETNURSE, to receive an infant home. Apply to Mr. Charles Nathan, 187, Macquarie-street, (before 9 a.m., or between 2 and 3 in the afternoon.

WANTED, SITUATION as Housekeeper or Cook where the duties are not too heavy, by a thoroughly respectable person, Protestant. Also, by a good House and Parlour Maid. 41, Park-street.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent MUSICIAN (residing at Waverley or Woollahra), to instruct two young Ladies in Music. Address A. B., Post Office, Waverley.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, also a young GIRL to attend children; must have good references. Apply after 9, at 160, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable single Man, as STOREMAN—must write a good hand, not afraid of work, and willing to make himself useful; references required; salary, two pounds per week; knowledge of the wine, spirit, and grocery business preferred. Apply, by letter, to W. B. T., HERALD Office.

£10 WANTED, THIS DAY, for four weeks; bonus, £1. C. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Lady, BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family, for which she would give a few hours daily tuition in English, French, Music, and Drawing. L. L. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Situation for a married couple with good characters, man as Coachman or Butler, and wife as Cook. Wanted, a Governess, for English, music, and dancing; also a Family Tutor; and English kitchen Gardener, if about 20 years old, and used to fruit trees, all the better; also numerous married couples, a waiter, and all descriptions of female servants. Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt street.

APARTMENT, with Board, for single Gentleman. 61, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant, for Gentlemen or a Family. 94, Hunter street, near Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant; BOARD, bath-room, &c. 209, Herbury-terrace, Macquarie-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM for a gentleman vacant. 91, Elizabeth street North.

AIRY BEDROOMS to LET, furnished, 5s per week. Mrs. Hutchinson, Argyle-street, Circular Quay.

APARTMENTS and Board for two young Gentlemen, with a private family, at Stanmore, within three minutes of 'bus-stand, and near the station. Address A. X., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG Lady can meet with a comfortable HOME, with or without Board. 217, Castlereagh-street.

A FAMILY and a single ROOM disengaged. Board or partial board. 4 and 6, Bligh-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, for one or two Gentlemen, private family. 125, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for a Gentleman, private family, separate rooms, balcony. 120, Dowling st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. 196, Phillip and Hunter streets. Bath &c.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and Residence—large, airy, and cheerful rooms, delightfully situated, 1, Bishopthorpe-terrace, Glebe.

BOARD and Residence for Two Gentlemen, 20, Wynyard-square. Terms very moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, private, for one or two. Mrs. Turner's, 49, Stanley-st. Bath. One guinea.

BURWOOD.—A furnished COTTAGE to LET, with superior accommodation. R. Houston, near Station.

EUROPEAN HOTEL to LET, proprietor leaving for Melbourne. Apply at 184, Castlereagh-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, for a gentleman; partial board, private family. 146, Castlereagh-street North.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, near Sydney, to LET, furnished or not, 8 rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellars, &c., fowl yard, paddock, garden, abundance of fruit, water frontage. M. A. Z., 113, King-street.

MILL PREMISES and RESIDENCE in Kent-street, near Liverpool-street, known as Hollinshed's Mill, to be LET, with immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, or at W. Patten's, 342, Pitt-street.

OFFICES to LET.—Those central and commodious offices lately occupied by Joseph Ward and Co., 346, George-street.

OFFICES to LET—a large front room; rent 15s per week, side passage. 349, George-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, doing a bar business of £50 per week, price £200. Cooper and Co., 352, George-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE of two rooms and kitchen, with water. Apply A. Steel, Devonshire-st., Surry Hills.

TO LET, a newly repaired HOUSE, of 12 rooms; immediate possession. 359, Liverpool st., Darlinghurst.

TO LET, a large Dry STORE in Sussex-street, Patent Slip Wharf.

TO LET, No. 4, Hope-terrace, Glebe Road—7 rooms, balcony, and kitchen; water, &c.

TO LET, the HOUSE, No. 333, Pitt-street South. Apply to Mr. J. F. Hilly, Pitt-street.

TO MERCHANTS, Dealers.—To LET, PREMISES, suitable for store, Sussex street. Store, HERALD O.

TO LET, 6-room HOUSE, Redfern-street. Apply Mrs. M'Intosh, Chippen-street, Chippendale.

TO LET, roomy STORE, and Yard. 8, Charlotte-place.

TO LET, HOUSE, 21, Church-hill, 6 rooms. Mr. Jamison, Leigh's Bond; or Mr. Woolcott, Pitt-st. N.

TO LET, a furnished BEDROOM, No. 31, Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.

TO LET, a small furnished BEDROOM, terms low, 169, Gloucester-street, Church-hill.

TO BE LET, commodious SHOP and Dwelling-house, Botany Road. Apply at No. 105.

TO LET, 3-roomed COTTAGE, garden, and water; 7s 6d per week. Vine-street, Shepherd's Paddock.

TO LET, HOTELS, PUBLIC-HOUSES, town and country. Mr. Albemarle Layard, Jamison-street.

TO LET, WHITE HART Hotel, corner of Clarence and King streets. Mr. A. Layard, Jamison-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE; rent, 9s; water. Apply Glencolin Cottage, John-street, Woollahra.

TO CAB PROPRIETORS.—Roomy Coachhouse and Stable to LET. 425, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, No. 152, Dowling-street, four rooms and kitchen; water. 425, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, 52, Prince-street, seven rooms, kitchen, &c.; view of harbour. Challener, gunmaker, King-street.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE in Darlinghurst. J. Hudson, 148, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, in Fort-street, opposite Trinity Church, a HOUSE, containing 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply R. W. Moore, Queen's Wharf.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street, near Market-street, COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply to Mr. Tolano, 264, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a large HOUSE in Castlereagh-street, near Market-street, suitable for a family hotel or boarding house, No. 264. Apply to Mr. Tolano, on the premises.

TO LET, on Glenmore Road, a very nice COTTAGE, 4 rooms, hall, garden, yard, detached kitchen, &c. Rent, 15s. R. R. Reid, agent, 52, Clarence-street.

TO LET, those desirable and centrally situated ROOMS, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Freeman, Brothers. Will be vacant shortly. Apply to John Sands, 392, George-street.

TO be LET, TUDORVILLA, Ocean-street, Woollahra, at present occupied by Henry Milford, Esq. Early possession can be had, and premises inspected on application. F. T. Humphery, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

THE LEASE of Coach Builder's Premises and Dwelling-House. First-rate trade; with double forge; private connection. Stock at valuation. To be sold a bargain in consequence of death in family. C. X., HERALD.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, the VILLA, of South Kingston, occupied by Mr. Pigott, 5 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, yard, garden, paddock, &c. Apply on the premises; or to Mr. Pigott, 69, New Pitt-street.

TO LET, that old-established Grocer's SHOP, corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn streets, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, &c., now in the occupation of Mr. Minett. Possession given on the 11th instant. Apply to R. W. Moore, opposite Queen's Wharf.

TO LET, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, in Pitt-street, Redfern, containing 10 rooms, bath-room, kitchen, and laundry, together with a newly-erected 2-stall stable, coach-house, and loft; large garden and orchard. Apply to A. Cubitt, Bridge-street; or to Mr. Baptist, The Gardens, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a Genteel COTTAGE RESIDENCE, situated at the extreme end of Glebe Point, contains 6 rooms, bath room, kitchen, servants' room; coach-house, 2-stall stable, and never-failing supply of good water. For terms, &c., apply to James Rothwell, 481, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

TO LET, or FOR SALE, a convenient Family Residence at Woollahra, consisting of 8 rooms, bath-room, kitchen, and laundry. Cottage for man servant, stables, coach house, cow shed, vegetable and flower gardens. Water laid on all over the premises from a spring producing over 400 gallons per day in the driest season; wine cellar, pantry, and every convenience for a small family. Possession can be given on the 1st March. Apply to Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers, 239, George-street.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 6s to 10s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

VICTORIA STEAM FLOUR MILLS to LET, with immediate possession. Apply to Mr. Sauers, Mena, Darling Point.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
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SYDNEY:—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, February 8th, 1867.

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